Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1835. [No. 2,500.

ON Monday next, the 13th Inst., at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence "Fox Hall" Byculla, the Household Furniture and Property, of GEO. LETTSOM ELLIOTT, Esq., Civil Service, leaving the Presidency. The same comprizes, Dining, Breafast, Pier and Sofa Tables, Wardrobes, Couches, Sideboard, Ottoman, Teapoys, Chairs, without Arms, Clothes Horses, Toilette Glasses, Book Cases, Dressing and Bed Room Furniture, Skreens, Arm Chair, Drip Stone, Dispense Cupboards, Bathing Tubs, Handsome Wall shades, and Brackets, Hanging Lamps, Punkahs, &c. &c. &c.

No Catalognes will be published, but the Property will be on view from Friday next, the 10th Inst.

Nesbit Lane, 8th July, 1835.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL of "Wedgewoods" Manifold Writers. The utility of which is unrivalled, as by their use, three Letters of the same tenor and date, may be written at one operation. For Prices and practiculars, apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 8th July, 1835.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON To-morrow, the 9th July, YATES and Co., will sell by public Auction, an Invice of color'd prints in frames loose, comprizing setts of hunting, racing and shooting subjects, a great variety of caricatures and scraps, with other prints and drawings, Spelling books, Johnson's pocket dictionaries, 400 pieces of Madapolams, a lot of Jewllery, color'd Jean, and a variety of Sundries.

Meadow Street, 8th July, 1835.

FOR SALE.

JUST imported per Ship *Heywood* 4 fine Fox hounds, some first rate Bull and Bull Terriers, and other dogs, a few Canaries and Goldfinches.

Apply to YATES and Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BANABAYE, Widow Bhemy of Bombay, has disposed of her Dwelling House, situate at the New Lane Street, unto WISSWANATH RAMCHUNDER DALVIE, also of Bombay. Should any person have any claim thereon by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make the same known to the said Purchaser within fourteen days from this date, otherwise his or her claim will stand void,—Bombay, 8th July, 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godown of Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co, the following Wines, of Superior quality viz :—

Port in Quarts	at Rs.	25	per dozen.
Do. in Pints	" "	13	" do.
Pale Sherry in Quarts	" "	20	" do.
Do in Pints	" "	12	" do.
Very Pale Sherry in Pints	" "	12	" do.

Pints in 6, and Quarts in 3 dozen Cases, Terms—Cash.

Bombay, 8th July, 1835

NOTICE.

THE Firm of Messrs. GILDER and Co. will, from and after the 1st of August next, be styled and conducted under the Firm of WILLIAM EAST and Co.

Mr. Gilder's interest and responsibility will cease from that date.

Bombay, 8th July, 1835.

CURACOA, &c.

A SMALL batch of superior Dutch Curacoa, in Pints, and old overproof Hollands in Quarts, for sale at the Godowns of McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.—Curacoa 30 Rs., and Hollands 18 Rs. per dozen.

Bombay, 8th July, 1835.

CHAMPAGNE,—A small batch of superior quality, for sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY.

Quarts 45 Rupees, per Dozen.

TERMS—CASH.

Ash Lane, 8th July, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. " 1
Ships Articles..... " 1
Policies of Insurance,..... " 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ...." 2
Bills of Lading..... ....." 2
Powers of Attorney, each ...." 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *8th July*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

A well known airy residence called Fox Hall, now in the occupation of G. L. Elliott, Esq.

Do. Do. Lately in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick, Esq.

Apply to JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 8th July, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to China.

THE new British built Ship PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, 600 Tons Register, JAMES THOMPSON Commander, carries a Surgeon and will have quick despatch. Apply to Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1835.

For London.

THE British Built Ship WILLIAM TURNER, CHARLES LEITCH Commander, 500 Tons ⅌ Register, has excellent poop accommodation for passengers, carries a Surgeon and will have early despatch, for terms of freight or passage, apply to Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1835.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GUDDURJURGHUR WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR—The large Force directed to proceed against Gudurjurghur is, we hear, countermanded, and that now only a detachment is to march; a party of H. M. 20th Reiment, Artillery, Cavalry, and Detachments of two or three Regt's. of N. I. composed the first force, to take this important place, which contains about 18 villages, a population of between 4 and 5000 Ryots; and an army of less than 20 Sowars, with a Revenue of 11,000 Rs. per annum. Many of your subscribers would be glad to hear the cause of this war. The expense to Govern-ment and the good effects to be derived, doubtless, the public authorities would be gratified in affording this information.

Your's,
A SUBSCRIBER.

BELGAUM June 20th, 1835.

PUBLIC ROADS IN THE INTERIOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Permit me to reply to some of the inquiries of your Correspondent, and to your own remarks touching a road to Oonerawutee—a bridge over the Gornudee, &c. both of these are objects of the first importance, but I think you err in supposing that Government only require to be made aware of such wants in order to supply them—judging from what daily passes under my own eye—seeing,—that in the heart of our own Territories there are still important communications allowed to remain in a most primitive state, and that too in the neighbourhood of some of our largest stations—how can we expect that a line of road so lengthy as that to Oonerawuttee could or would be undertaken? In proof of what I say let me mention the state of the 12 Miles of road from the top of the Icoor Ghat to Ahmednuggur—a road whereon there is much transit, and in fact the main canal of supply to the populous city of Nuggur. Why, this road is or was a short time ago next to impassable from its extreme state of disrepair. Look again at the line of road from Seroor to Nuggur—is it ever to be finished? Were the Oonerawutee line to progress in this ratio we should be far into the millenium before it could be completed. We have in various parts of our Territory lines of *made road*—many of them in a state of *utter ruin*. I would instance that leading from Khandes to the Attaveesy, the Esarbarree road; it has been a superb one, but is now barely passable. The same is the case with the road leading from the Bunder of Cheploon to Helwank commonly called the Koomarly Ghat—I would instance, too, parts of the great Southern Road and much of the road leading from Bombay to Nassik—a line by the way of vast consequence to the commerce of the country.

We appear to make roads and then leave them to themselves on the principle apparently that they—like animals, have a certain instinct of self-preservation. I have given the foregoing instances, but I could mention others in illustration of this grand principle, and with all these before us can we, my dear Editor, think for a moment that a road to Oonerawutee will ever be undertaken in one day.

I am far from wishing to impute blame to the local executive in these matters, the fault lies in this, that the whole subject is viewed by Government as of a secondary and trifling nature—no general view is taken, and each Collector has generally a hard fight to allow even a small sum to be retained from the amount of Revenue for the roads of his District.

If, as you say, Government are ignorant of the state of many of the roads, does not this very ignorance imply a culpable carelessness of the wants of their subjects?

I have understood that of late years money for the repair of roads was allowed by Government with the great reluctance, partly from the silly idea of bringing a great amount of Revenue to account, and thus making the deficiency of Bombay somewhat less than it used to be; let us hope that we may see no more of this mole-like economy. By the way, could no plan be hit on of diminishing by a trifling per centage the rate of village Revenue Payments, and in return making the villagers answerable for the state of the road within their village bounds? such a plan would relieve the executive from a vast deal of expence and trouble; but if we can't do this, let us at least use means to prevent cultivators from rendering a high road unpassable by drawing deep or raised drains across it for the purposes of irrigation; at least, let them be made to cover their water courses with wood or stone. On the great road to Malligaum, and in most of the roads of the richer districts in Guzerat, the roads are allowed to be cut up ad libitum by these drains, varying from 2 feet in height to 2 in depth, and rendering travelling by night next to impossible. Here is a want of conservative Policy. Onething in favour of your Oonerawutee road is, that this will probably be the line by which the Calcutta Grand Road must pass. Should this be the case, I daresay it may soon be in progress; and as a part of it, we may see a Bridge over the Gornudee and over the Godavery too—both are much wanted. I could say a good deal more on this subject, but enough for once—if you like my mode of handling it, you may hear again from

Your's,
B.

BOMBAY, 5th July, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—The result of a series of operations and of combined movements which a great battle may be considered to be, ought to form a part of the study of every military man, who makes his profession an object of pursuit.

On the merits of the generalship, displayed prior to, and during the conflict of Waterloo, various opinions have been expressed: but I have seen none so minutely critical, as I found in an article in the United Service Journal; and I extract the principal points touched on from that journal, in the hope that it will prove a source of interest to all your readers, particularly to those whose profession requires them to devote their time and thoughts to the conduct of military affairs; but it is not devoid of interest to the

CIVILIAN.

BOMBAY, 3rd July, 1835.

THE CAMPAIGN OF WATERLOO.

To give an account of the numerous tales invented and circulated for the purpose of proving, that the battle of Waterloo was either no victory on the part of the Allies, or in no respect due to any skill or gallantry displayed on their part, is of course entirely out of the question. Such an account would nevertheless, be amusing as well as instructive, as it would furnish a valuable illustration of national character.

Napoleon, to whom falsehood was congenial as the air he breathed, and who never allowed that he had committed a single error, strove hard to throw the blame of his last and irretrievable failure on the shoulders of his subordinates. He first accused Marshal Ney, who had forfeited life and honour in his cause, with delay, at Quatre Bras, rashness at Waterloo; in fact, with complete mental aberration. Marshal Grouchy also, the tried soldier of many a field, and who was suffering banishment for his attachment to the same cause, was, with similar baseness and ingratitude, accused of having, by neglect, delay, and disobedience of orders, occasioned his master's defeat. These accusations, coming from so high a quarter, naturally absorbed, in a short time, all the Munchausen tales circulated by less distinguished inventors. The principal charge preferred against Marshal Ney is not easily closed with; but as the false movement ascribed to Marshal Grouchy still forms the main position, on which the upholders of Napoleon's military infallibility take their stand, we shall here enter upon a brief strategical examination of the entire campaign of Waterloo, and try the value of some of those boasted plans and movements which it presents, and which are still so boldly appealed to, as proofs of great military skill and genius.

Two armies, intended to act against France, were assembled in Belgaim during the spring of 1815: the one composed of Prussian troops, under the command of Field—Marshal Blucher; the other composed of British, Germans, and Belgians, under the orders of the Duke of Wellington. The Prussian army could bring, at the moment when operations commenced, about 110,000 men into the field; but many of the corps of which it was composed had only been a few months embodied; entire regiments had been raised in provinces acquired only by the peace of 1814, and thousands of the soldiers had actually served under the banners of the very man against whom they were now to fight; this was no longer the old Silesian army. The disposable troops under the orders of the Duke of Wellington could hardly exceed 70,000 men. Of these, 30,000 were British, including about 4000 of the King's German Legion, and constituted the nucleus of the entire force. The next in value were the Hanoverians and Brunswickers. They were men of undoubted courage and gallantry, but young and untried soldiers, amounting in all to about 17,000. Dutch, Nassau, and Belgians, to the number of 23,000 made up the rest of this heterogeneous mass.

The British cavalry and Artillery of this army were superb and magnificent, superior, perhaps, to any force of the kind which the world had ever seen; and Marshal Blucher, who reviewed the former a short time before the opening of the campaign, declared that he had not given the world credit for containing so many fine men. The infantry, who, after all, carried away the foremost honours of the day, were inferior in point of men, there were many second battalions, composed entirely of lads and recruits that had never seen a shot fired; a great part of the flower of the British infantry, the victors of so many fields, had not arrived from America.

Early in June the armies so composed were cantoned along the Belgian frontier in a line extending from Ath, which might be considered as the right of the British position, to Liege, where Bülow's corps, forming the extreme left of the Prussian army, was posted. The high road from Charleroi to Brussels ran between the two armies. The advanced posts of the Prussian right wing occupied the former place, and a brigade of Nassau troops, forming the left of the Duke of Wellington's army, was stationed at Frasne, on the same road. Quatre Bras and Fleurus thus became the centre and rallying point of the entire mass of Anglo—German troops, if looked upon as forming an entire army. But, though a single day's march was sufficient to assemble either of the allied hosts on any central point, within the circle of their own cantonments, it was not sufficient to assemble them both on this mutual centre, situated on the extreme right of one, and on the farthest left of the other army. This dispersion, if not absolutely necessary, was of great advantage to the troops, as it left them in good quarters, and facilitated their means of obtaining supplies; nor was it, in itself objectionable; but in war, circumstances must decide on the merit of all such arrangements; and the few hours start gained by the French, on the opening of the campaign, proved that, where correct information could not be commanded, the troops were too much dispersed, and that their general rallying point was too near the enemy. The consequence was that Bülow's corps never reached the scene of action during the first day's battle, and that the whole of the British army was only assembled at Quatre Bras after night fall, and long after the Battle had ended.

Against the armies so posted and composed, Napoleon could bring 130,000 effective men. The estimate will, we suspect, be found very near the mark, as it exceeds by only 15,000 the number specified by Gourgand in his account of the campaign, written avowedly under the dictation of Napoleon himself; and Thiers short by 20,000 men of the number at which the best informed German writers have rated the French force. This army had many advantages over either of the allied armies. It was exclusively composed of natives of one country, mostly old soldiers trained to battle, acquainted with their officers, placing boundless confidence in their leader, and looking eagerly forward to the splendid rewards, that in former times had crowned the victors of so many fields. All were zealous, many were enthusiastic; and the junior officers, the most influential class in a French army, were complete fanatics in the new cause, which they had embraced. But the army formidable as it was

from numbers, spirit, and composition, stood almost alone in the arena. No disposable reserves remained in the interior of France; the troops intrusted with the defence of Alsace and Lorraine, were few in numbers, and of a very inferior description; whilst, on the other hand, half a million of men, arrayed under the banners of Austria, Russia, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria, were already in full march towards the Rhine.

It was, under such circumstances, the evident policy of Napoleon to strike a decisive blow at the English and Prussians, as his nearest and most determined enemies, before the rest of the allied forces could come within the circle of operations. To effect this purpose, he assembled his army *on the 14th of June, and, crossing* the Sambre, early on the following morning, hurled the *entire of the concentrated mass against* the centre of the allied position. Owing to some very able and as yet unexplained *management on the part of the enemy, or to some* negligence on the part of the Allies, just as difficult to be understood, the news of this sudden and unexpected advance only reached Marshal *Blücher at Namur on the morning of the* 15th. It was instantly forwarded by him to the Duke of Wellington, who was at *Brussels*; and by four o'clock on the same day the preparatory orders for the British troops to assemble had all been despatched, from the Quartermaster General's office.

In the Memoirs dictated at St. Helena, Napoleon has himself told us, what was his plan of operation for the campaign. He intended, it seems, to throw himself between the two allied armies; to seperate the Prussians from the British; to attack them in detail, and to beat the one, before it would be assisted by the other. Pretending also to calculate, as Hannibal is said to have done, on the character of his adversaries, he expected from the huzar habits and dauntless energy of Marshall Blücher, that the Prussian Army would be first in the field, and that strong or weak, they would instantly be marched to the aid of their allies. Owing to what he is pleased to term "the cautious disposition, deliberate, "and methodical manner, of the Duke of Wel- "lington," he did not believe that the British army would make any forward movement, till their entire force was assembled. To those who, according to the laudable practice of the age of intellect, judge of military, as they do of political and legislative plans, by promising sound alone, and without taking the trouble to analyze the real and applicable meaning of the flattering phrases, to which their faith is blindly tied, this plan will no doubt sound vastly well. To those, however, who bring it to the test of professional or logical investigation, it will prove to have originated in complete confusion of ideas, and in a total inability to define the exact meaning of the very phrases, on which it seems to have been founded.

To separate two armies, against which you are about to contend, and to cripple, or destroy, the one before it can be supported by the other, is no doubt a most excellent plan—whenever it is practicable. But it is practicable only, when the armies to be assailed are so situated, or so far asunder, that you can actually force the one to fight before you become exposed to the attack of it's ally. It is a very different thing, however, if you throw yourself between two armies, that can assemble in perfect security, within a single day's march of each other, each having secure diverging lines of retreat upon their own supplies and fortresses, and both having secure concentric lines of retreat, also upon fortresses, that not only leave their mutual communication open, but enable them, at any time, to unite their forces by a single march. This is thrusting blow at one into the lion's den; you carry of being struck, in flank, without the other—obliged to fight two battles instead of one; and, if thrown upon the defensive, forced to make front in two different directions.

By having a few hours start on the 16th Napoleon certainly gained, what we would like to call great advantages of circumstance; yet was his plan of operation so faulty in conception, that he may be truly said to have been beaten on the 18th before even a single shot was fired. On that morning, the Allies had it in their power to fall back and unite in front of Brussels, behind the canal of Malines, or under the guns of fortresses, still farther to the rear,—a movement that Napoleon could hardly follow without exposing his communications and giving time to the Austrians and Russians to come into action. The Allies had it also in their power to manœuvre—that is, the Duke of Wellington could retire in compact order, ready at an instant to countermarch, and turn the enemy; whilst Blücher, with his whole army, shall fall upon Grouchy's division, and, after overwhelming that comparatively weak corps, turn the right of the French, and again advance upon Fleurus. The troops, that remained inactive at Hall; might at the same time, have turned the left of the French, without encountering any opposition, and would thus have placed themselves in communication with the Prussians, by which Napoleon would have been completely cut off from France, and forced to enter upon an immediate and very difficult *retreat*.

Such combined operations are never, it is true, altogether free from the danger resulting from miscalculation and mismanagement, but they were here of the simplest nature; the circle of action was narrow, the distances small, the communication free, and safe retreats were open in every direction.

(To be continued.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

MARRIAGE.

At Poona, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. E. Mainwaring, Major Hugh Jameson, 3d Regt. Lt. Cavalry, to Margaret, third daughter of William Bell, Esq. of Bellview, Queen's county.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. M. Haselwood, 3rd Regt., N. I. from Nuggur
Lieut. W. Wade, E. Regt., from Poonah,
Lieut. Stiles, Do. from Ditto,
Lieut. Pilford, from Poonah.
Asst. Surgeon David Campbell, from the Maldives.
Surgeon James Walker, Medical Storekeeper, from Poonah.
Asst. Surgeon Henry Hadley, *40th Regt.*, from London.
Lieut. Thos. W. Geils, 4th Light Drs. Ditto.
Asst. Surgeon J. F. Culler, Ditto.
Cadet J. H. Ayrton, Ditto.
Cornet P. Kemp, 4th Lt. Drs. Ditto.
Asst. Surgeon John Stewart, Ditto;
Cadet H. Spottiswood, Cavy. Ditto.
Cadet H. J. Pelly, Infy. Ditto,
Asst. Surgeon James Jephson, Ditto.
Cadet Adam Hogg, Ditto.
Cadet Wm. Gibbard, Ditto.
Capt. Justice, 5th Regt. Ditto.
Cadet J. McGregor, Ditto.
Lieut. J. Rose, H. M. 55th Foot Ditto,
Asst. Surgeon John Plane, Ditto.
Cadet John Forbes, Ditto.
Cadet W. Lock, Cavy Ditto.
Capt. Commandant G. Kier, from Calcutta.
Ensign English H. M. 6th Regt. Ditto.
Cadet Charles T. Sovell; from *England*.

DEPARTURE.

Asst. Surgeon A. Burns, M. S. to Kaira.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 5th, Ship Heywood, John Jones, Master, from *Liverpool 18th March*,
Do. Ship Thomas Coutts, Thomas Onslow, Master, from London, 13th March.
Do. Ship Lord Lowther, Alexander Grant, Master, from London, 23d February, Portsmouth 15th March and Johanna 20th June.
Do. The Hon'ble Company's Surveying Ship Benares, R. Moresby, Esq., Commander, from Maldavie Island, 8th June, 1835.
July 7. Ship Claremont, T. S. Boulton, Master from Calcutta 29th April,
Do. 7th, Ship Blakely, J. A, Harding, Master from Liverpool, 8th March.

☞ For Passengers List, see Leading Column.

Departures—None since our last.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Resource, and Aliquis.
Do. Liverpool,—William Turner, John Taylor, and Keiro.
Do. China.—Hormusjee Bomanjee, Hamoody and Pestonjee Bomanjee.
Do. Penang,—Brig Nassery.
Do. Bussorah,—Sir Herbert Compton.
Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dudley.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H, Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do, Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Pilot Brig Thetis. Euphrates.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender, Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Schoner Cyrene, and Ship Benares
FREE TRADERS.—William Turner, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Aliquis, John Taylor, Victory, and Keiro.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charles Forbes, Earl of Clare, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Francis Warden, Hydrose, Samdany, Brig Regia, Sir Herbert Compton, Fanny, George Cruttenden, Shaw Byramgore, Claremont, Dudley, Robert Spankie, Nassery, Two Brothers, and Napolean.
Portuguese,—Infanta Regent.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtal Kurrim, Line of Battle Ship Liverpool, and Mahamoodie.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Urania.....	10th July..	Canton,..	Uncertain.
Keiro.....	Middle of do	Liverpool.	Direct.
John Taylor.....	About 15 do.	Ditto...	Ditto.
Victory.....	Ditto....	Madras ..	Ditto.
Aliquis.....	8 to 10 July	London..	St. Helena.
W—	South of do	London...	Uncertain.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130	12.9
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 520, *a* 1st class,	107 3/4	017L
Do. No. 31, *a* 1040, 2nd class...	107	107 1/4
Do. 1041, *a* 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	108 3/4 *at*	108 1/2
Third five per cent Loan.....	110 1/4	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	2s.1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	108	1/16
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101 1/4	101 1/4
Canton Bills,.....	210 1/2	210 1/4
Spanish Dollars per 100,.....	221	221 1/2
Sovereigns each,.....	11	10 1/2

HIGH WATER TABLE.

July 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
8th Wednesday.....	9 8	9 19
9th Thursday.....	9 50	10 2
10th Friday.....	10 49	11 17

To Correspondents.

We are sorry we are again under the necessity of postponing the letter from Goa, but we have been obliged to make room for the news brought by the last arrivals from England.

MILES ORIENTIS, A CIVILIAN, SURPALA, DRAMATICUS, A FRIEND, A. B., NEARCHUS, APOLLO, PHILO JUNIUS, A LOVER OF FAIR PLAY, ANTE-HUMBUG, JUMNA, MILES, and COMMON SENSE, are all under consideration. As our Correspondents will see from our muster, we would require a forty horse power to go through the list in one week, but they may depend on our earliest attention to their several communications.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH JULY, 1835.

THE following Vessels arrived since our last. The Ship *Heywood*, John Jones, Master, from Liverpool the 18th March; the *Thomas Coutts*, T. Onslow, Master, from London, the 13th March; the *Lord Lowther*, A. Grant, Master, from London 23rd Feb. and Portsmouth, the 15th March; the Hon'ble Company's surveying Ship *Benares*, R. Moresby Esq. Commander, from Maldiva Islands, the 8th June; the *Blakely* J. A. Harding, Master, from Liverpool the 18th March; and the *Claremont* from Calcutta, the 29th April;

The *Passengers* by those Ships are:—

Per *Thomas Coutts*,—Mrs. Chamier, William Chamier, Esq. C. S. John Bainbridge, Esq. C. S., Captain Justice, P. Kemp, Esq., H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, T. Giels, Esq., H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, H. Halley, Esq., Asst. Surgeon, H. M., Mr. John Forbes, Cavalry Cadet, Mr. Stewart, Asst. Surgeon, H. C. S., Mr. Cullen, Assist. Surgeon, Mr. Jephson, *Assist. Surgeon, Mr. Gibbard,* Cadet, Mr. Pelly, Cadet, Mr. Sorell, Cadet, Mr. Ayrton, Cadet, Mr. Duffin, ditto, Mr. Hogg, ditto, Mr. Somersall, Mrs. R. Gibb, servant to Mrs. Chamier, Douglas Davis Boy, and Pedro Rodrigues, Servants to J. Bainbridge, Esq.

Per *Lord Lowther*,—Mrs. Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Helen Grant, Master Grant, Mrs. Gribble, Miss Audry, Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, and Mrs. Rose, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Harkness. Mr. Spottiswood, Cadet, Mr. MacGregor, Mr. Loch, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Cullen, Master Hunt, and 6 female servants.

Per Claremont.—Capt. Kein, H. H. Nizam's Cavalry, Ensign English, H. M. 6th Foot, Mrs. Shel, and 41 Natives.

BY the Thomas Coutts and Lord Lowther we have received English Papers *up to the 14th March, and we devote the* larger portion of our space of this day to extracts from them.

BY the *Delhi Gazette* of the 17th ultimo we learn that 2 squadrons of the 4th Cavalry, the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, and four nine pounders have found their way to Juepore from Nusseerabad, and two Resallahs of Skinner's horse have been ordered to join the Shekhawattee force. Certain manifestations of discontent have been shewn, and it therefore has been considered necessary to concentrate all the disposable troops.

THE 2d Sessions of the year opened on the 6th instant, and we regret to find that the Calendar is heavier than it has been for some time past. To what this circumstance is to be attributed we have not as yet been able to discover, but we hope it arises from no neglect of duty on the part of the police. There is one case of slave dealing to which Sir John Awdry, in his address to the Grand Jury, alluded. There is one, we believe, of burglary and murder, and another of cutting and maiming with intent to do bodily harm. We believe those three cases comprise those of any serious importance in the list.

The slavery case seems to involve some important points on the construction of one or more acts of Parliament, and the question whether the Laws passed in regard to slavery by the British Parliament, can, from the conflicting nature and spirit of those acts, be understood to apply to the East Indies. We shall refer to this case more fully in our next.

Some complaints were made to the Court by persons who had been summoned to serve on the Petit Jury, on the ground of the illegality of the citation from the non-publication of a certain list directed by the Rules of Court, and on the ground of what was termed an unjust distinction made in the selections of the Grand and Petit Jurors, the particulars of which we shall give in our next publication.

Three cases were disposed of yesterday, but they were unimportant.

BY the *Claremont* from Calcutta we have received Singapore papers up to the 25th May, but they contain nothing worthy of notice. It would appear the *Sylph* clipper has been got off the reef, and is to undergo a repair, when she will be again sent to try her fates on the deep.

Meerutt.

We have remarked in an Editorial which appeared in a late No. of the Bombay Gazette, that our contemporary expresses his surprise that among the multifarious subjects which have latterly been forced upon the attention of the Government of India, nothing has been said regarding the ameliorating of the restrictions under which the uncovenanted servants now labour.

We are decidedly of opinion, that sufficient attention, has not been displayed towards this deserving class, whose services have been of the greatest vital importance to the Government of India. Under the present existing system, the uncovenanted servant is permitted in case of extreme ill-health, to absent himself from duty, his successor *pro tempore*, receiving half the proceeds of his appointment during his absence—the absentee, being of course entitled to the remainder. Independent of this injustice, the invalid is not permitted to visit his native country, but merely proceeds as far as the Cape, or to any other destination mentioned in the regulation. Now the injustice, not to say impolicy, which must invariably be the natural result of this absurd law, must be clearly discernible to every reader. The uncovenanted servant, be it remembered has no pension in store wherewith he may be enabled to smooth the rugged path of declining years, he may labour in his avocation upon a small stipend, barely sufficient to provide for and educate his family, until advanced age precludes a possibility of his again engaging in his profession. Then what remuneration does he obtain from Goverument, in whose service a long, and not unserviceable life has been *past——————None——out of his previous* earnings, he must have stored sufficient, for his now unprofitable days, or if it should so occur that he has not been thus prudent, the only doom, which awaits the aged servant, and 'tis a trial which he has no earthly means to avert is that

"Of cheerless poverty————"

It will also be observed, that during the period, the uncovenanted servant is endeavouring by absence from this enervating climate to recruit his health, and counteract its baneful effect so conspicuous in his shat*tered constitution, enhanced the more from* his sedentary habits, one half of his pay *is curtailed and paid to his successor in the appointment.*

Now here is a display of grateful feelings on the part of the Government, here is a stimulus to the unconvenanted for increased exertions in its behalf —— at the *period when an augmentation in his funds* is indispensably requisite for the payment of medical attendance, and the necessary expenses incurred by travelling, the unfortunate invalid has one half of his already scanty stipend deducted, and he is fain to pocket the remainder.

It will also be borne in mind, that the Invalid who has thus obtained leave of absence for eighteen months, is not under the Regulations now in force permitted to extend his journey beyond the Cape. No, England with all its pleasing retrospections emanating from that beloved name, must be forgotten. The uncovenanted servant (although it would not be productive of any extra expense to Government) must not revisit the home of his forefathers, nor again enjoy the delight of embracing the friends of his early youth, no, when his life is fast approaching

————"That dread bourne"
"From which no traveller ever yet returned"

his moral intellects too impaired, and when this life retains nothing that the enervated spirit can wish for, *then*, provided his pecuniary circumstances will admit, may he return to his Native Land, to ponder over his long and arduous career, and to remember with what degree of remuneration, his services have been rewarded

In concluding this article we should strenuously advise the uncovenanted servants, unanimously, to come forward and petition the Government to abrogate this injudicious enactment—a regulation which is not only unjust, but which is calculated to produce extreme dissatisfaction through the several classes of this serviceable body; dictated in days gone by, when despotism reigned paramount to every other feeling, and when arbitrary laws were passed and written with a pen of iron.

We cannot believe that Government would for a moment hesitate in disannulling this imprudent regulation, which may very properly, be designated as the "banishment act", inasmuch that, an uncovenanted servant upon his arrival in India, enjoys the option either of remaining the whole of his life in the country, or if he is dissatisfied, the alternative is an immediate withdrawal of his appointment. —*June* 18.

Madras.

The following melancholy Shipwreck, is communicated in a letter from Hobart Town, dated the 22d April.

"The Ship *George the Third*, bound for Hobart Town with 230 male Prisoners and a party of the 50th Regiment on board, were wrecked off the entrance of the River leading to Hobart Town, 133 Prisoners were drowned, one Woman and 2 Children. Some of them were clinging to the wreck, 9 hours before they were relieved: every article on board was lost, those that were saved just got off with the clothes they had on, they were afterwards conveyed to Hobart Town by the Brig *Isabella*. The 21st Regiment subscribed £21 to help the Women and Children—she struck on an unknown rock at ½ past 9 at night."—*Madras Herald, June* 24.

Delhi.

MR. CURNIN'S RETIRING FUND.

Proceedings of a Committee of Officers, assembled this day by sanction of Brigadier Burgh, Commanding Rajpootana Field Force, for the purpose of taking into consideration Mr. Curnin's plan for a Military Retiring Fund.

President.—Major Oliver, 17th Regt. N. I.

Members.—Captain Rawlins, Artillery, Lieutenant W. W. Jones, Staff; Captain Nash and Lieutenant Master, 4th Lancers; Captain Vincent and Lieutenant Farquharson, 8th N. I.; Captain Cooke and Lieutenant Burroughs, 17th N. I.; Captain Ewart and Lieutenant Dawes, 54th Regiment N. I.

Secretary.—Lieutenant W. W. Jones, S. A. C. General.

1st *Resolution.*—The Committee are unanimously of opinion, that the general principles, upon which Mr. Curnin's plan is founded, are the least exceptionable, and that the benefits to be derived, are the most advantageous, of any scheme, that has hitherto been offered to the notice of the Indian Army.

As delegates of the Officers composing the Rajpootanah Field Force, they beg to recommend its adoption as early as practicable, but they are of opinion that prior to its establishment, some guarantees or securities, on the part of Government, are requisite towards its formation upon a firm and permanent basis.

2d *Resolution.*—As it is very desirable that the Curnin Retiring Fund be carried into effect, with the least possible delay, resolved, that the Committees at several stations of this Presidency be requested to so-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

licit the Government to adopt such measures for the collection of the subscriptions from Officers, as may admit of the Fund being brought into immediate operation so soon as it shall have received the approbation of the Army at large, and the sanction of the Home Authorities.

3d *Resolution.*—That Officers desirous of offering any suggestion or proposing any questions, with reference to the Fund be requested to forward such in writing to the President, who will lay them before the Committee, should the Committee adopt the suggestions or be unable satisfactorily to answer the queries, they will submit the same to Mr. Curnin for his explanation and replies.

4th *Resolution.*—The Committee deeming it very important that some scheme should be devised, towards obtaining the retirement of full *Colonels*, trust that they are not overtaxing his precious time, and indefatigable exertions, in soliciting Mr. Curnin to turn his attention towards so desirable a project.

5th *Resolution.*—That the committee place themselves in communication with the Barrackpore, and other principal Committees, for the purpose of canvassing the details of the proposed Fund, and maturing it for ultimate adoption.

6th *Resolution.*—The Committee on the part of their constituents, fully appreciating Mr. Curnin's zealous disinterested, and they confidently anticipate, successful exertions in behalf of the Army, have now the pleasing task of proffering to him their most grateful thanks, nor can they refrain from expressing their hopes, that the Indian Army, will not fail to bestow upon him a more substantial mark of their high sense of the value of his services.

7th *Resolution.*—That a copy of these proceeding be forwarded to the Officers at the out-stations of Ajmere, Berar and Islampore, with a request that the Committee may be favoured with any suggestions they may wish to offer, and a list of those who are desirous of supporting the Fund.

8th *Resolution.*—That the Editors of the Mofussil and Calcutta papers, be requested to give publicity to these proceedings, and to any matter connected with the Fund, which may be considered worthy of publication.

Signed J. Oliver, Major, 17th Regt. N. I.; W. Ewart, Capt. 54th N. I.; G. T. T. Vincent, Captain 8th Regiment N. I.; S. Nash, Captain 4th Lancers; T. Cooke Captain, 17th N. I.; J. P. Farquharson Lieut. 8th Regt. N. I.; G. C. Master, Lieut. 4th Lancers; J. W. Burroughs, Lieut. 17th N. I.; J. Rawlins, Captain, Artillery; G. D. Dawes, Lieutenant 54th Regiment N. I.

W. WYMER JONES, S. A. C. G.
Secretary.

Nusseerabad, 25th May, 1835.

Two squadrons of the 4th Cavalry, the 17th Regiment Native Infantry and *four* 9-Pounders lately reached Jeypore from Nusseerabad. They will remain encamped there for the protection of Major Alves and Party, until orders are received from Calcutta. Our Troops at Boleport expect to be called to Jeypore, but the fact is that Shekhawattee itself seems to require the presence of all the Troops now in it. Certain symptoms of discontent and turbulence have recently been manifested at Seekar, and hints have been received that it is in contemplation to retake the forts of Deoghur and Rugunathghur. The Commanding Officer in Shekawattee detached, on the 6th instant, small reinforcements, with supplies of provisions to both those forts, in case of any attempt at a Siege—and a rapid and certain communication is kept up with them by means of chains of Troopers. Two Resallahs of Skinner's Horse have been ordered to join the Shekhawattee force.

We hear that the following relief of the Foot Artillery will take place this year—viz.—The 2d and 4th Companies of the 4th Battalion to march at the conclusion of the rainy season from Dum Dum to Agra. The 1st Battalion goes to Dum Dum. The 3d Battalion to Mhow, Saugor, Benares and Dinapore. The 2nd Battalion to relieve its own Companies, the Head-Quarters remaining at Nusseerabad. The 5th Battalion moves to Cawnpore. The 1st Battalion to detach one of its Companies to Moulmein.

We had experienced unusually hot weather at Delhi until Monday last, when the rains set in at a quarter after 11 A. M., and the thermometer immediately fell ten degrees.

We understand that Lieutenant Sanders, of the Artillery, died at sea, lately, on his way to England.

Some evenings ago a Golundauze, in a fit of jealousy severely wounded, with a sword, two unfortunate females residing in the *gaza*r of the 20th Regiment. He then ran off in the direction of the City, wounding in his flight a Bearer, and has not since been heard of, although both the Civil and Military authorities took prompt measures for his apprehension.

A short time ago a Syce in the 4th Light Cavalry had some dispute with a Naick's wife, and, to decide the quarrel, according to the fashion of the day, he laid open her scull, in several places, with a tulwar, and hacked her body in a dreadful manner. The poor woman expired on the 9th instant, and the murderer is now in confinement.

We now hear that Captain O'Hanlon is to be brought to trial, for having written certain letters against Colonel Reid and Captain Scott.

The *Central Free Press* remarks "that the faithful have determined to make an effort to redeem the Nawab in the event of his condemnation to the gallows; and that it has been necessary to call a Cavalry Corps from Muttra in case of any such attempt."

The direct tendency of such reports is to paralyze our already too timid Government; but as we must not suppose our friend David Gellatley to be influenced by improper motives, we trust he will favour the public with his authority for what he asserts. We believe nothing can be further from the truth, than the foregoing averments. The Nawab is hated for his oppressions in his Jageer—despised for his treachery and proverbial profligacy— and now universally execrated as a cowardly assassin: and judging from the sentiments generally expressed by Natives of all ranks and castes, we should say that they would rejoice to see "*His Highness*," when convicted, hanged on the spot where Fraser was shot.

Each of the Bombay Horse Artillery Batteries are now armed with *four* 6-Pounder guns, and *two* 12-Pounder Howitzers. The Foot Field Batteries with *four* 9-Pounder guns, and *two* 24-Pounder Howitzers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Sir,—The enclosed communication,
Tho' of little estimation,
If worth your observation,
Is sent for publication.

INTENDED SUBSCRIPTION BALLS.

After much deliberation
And some little hesitation
We are making preparation
To send in circulation
A plan of reformation
For all the Delhi Station.
Being fired with emulation
To create a sensation
And enlarge our reputation
By affording gratification
With frequent conversation
To the gentry of *this* station.
But as procrastination
Will retard the manifestation
Of a spirit of initiaiton
To our scheme of innovation
We make this observation
That after notification
We hope a speedy termination
In the choice of situation
For the scene of recreation
Will bring in participation
All who give their approbation
With this determination
That to avoid ostentation
All idea of decoration
Be on a limited foundation

We now beg acceptation
To this our invitation
And are without affection
Your's, ANTICIPATION.

Delhi Gazette, June 17.]

Ceylon.

Notice is hereby given, that from and after the first of April 1836, the export Duty on the First and Second Sorts of Cinnamon will be reduced to two Shilling and six Pence per pound.

By His Excellency's Command,
P. ANSTRUTHER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 27th, 1835.

By an Advertisement this day copied into our paper, we learn with much pleasure that the Government have at last decided upon reducing the Export Duty upon first and second sorts of Cinnamon, from three shillings to two shillings and six pence per pound; the new rate to take effect from the 1st of April 1836. We do not express pleasure at this alteration on account of its extent, for we believe it is too insignificent to be of *material* advantage to the trade, but, because we consider that it evinces a disposition on the part of Government to do that now, which, if the opinions of those who are acquainted with the trade of Ceylon had been consulted, would certainly have been done long before, and we doubt not with equal advantage to the Revenue and to the Island generally. The present reduction of the Export Duty upon Cinnamon is, as our readers are most probably aware, to the full extent this Government *now* has in its power to make upon its own responsibility, it is useless regretting that a step of so much importance should have been delayed until a greater alteration than we have noticed has been strictly prohibited by the authorities at home, we trust however that the necessity of a more extensive one has been strongly urged, for we feel satisfied that the present unsatisfactory state of the trade in this article, is more to be attributed to the exorbitant duty placed upon it when the trade opened, than to any other cause that has yet been suggested.

The merchants of Colombo were lately requested to attend a Meeting of the Executive Council for the purpose of answering a number of questions respecting the Cinnamon trade generally, and also the manner in which it could be conducted with the greatest advantage for the future;—without knowing what opinions or recommendations were offered upon this occasion, it is not unfair to presume from the circumstance of a diminution of the duty on Cinnamon being advertised immediately afterwards, that a reduction of the Export duty in preference to the upset prices, was pointed out as the best mode of enabling merchants to supply the London market with Cinnamon at a less price than they have hitherto been able to do it, of course with a view to induce a greater consumption, and if we are right in this conjecture, we may safely say that much credit is due to them, for the opinion given, and to the Government, for being influenced by advice that if followed, will, we are satisfied, tend both to improve the trade of the Island, and to preserve the interest of its inhabitantss.—*Observer, June 12.*

Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN STEAM CONVEYANCE COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders in this useful institution was held at the Royal Hotel on Tuesday last, H. H. M'Arthur Esq., M. C., in the chair. From the treasurer's report it appeared that during the very brief space since the company's boat commenced running between Sydney and Parramatta, (seventeen days) the receipts amounted to £94. 13s. 3d., being at the rate of £2,000 per annum. The expenses are calculated not to exceed £60 a month—so that the enterprise promises to be, as it deserves to be exceedingly profitable to the proprietors of the boat. Mr. M'Arthur was re-elected chairman for the ensuing year; and Mr. Stephen succeeds Mr. Poole as deputy chairman. Why the latter change should have taken place we are at a loss to know, and the more so as it is within our own knowledge that no one member of the Company exerted himself more strenuously for its interests or contributed more efficient service from the very hour its formation was contemplated, up to the present time, when it may be considered to have arrived at maturity and prosperity. It is no flattery of Mr. Poole to say this much; on the contrary it is due to him in common candour. Mr. J. T. Wilson having been elected treasurer, and Messrs. James and Bailey secretaries for the ensuing year, thanks were voted to the chairman and *this* part of the business of the day was concluded.—*Gazette, April 2.*

EUROPE.

THE TORIES *versus* THE "PRACTICAL MEN."

THE determination of the Tory Ministers to cling to office in defiance of the majority of the House of Commons, not only prolongs political agitation, but must inevitably be productive of the greatest practical inconvenience, and heavy pecuniary loss and risk, to all whose business is likely to be affected by the legislative measures of the session. For instance, it is a matter of extreme uncertainty whether the sugars from the East and West Indies will be admitted on the same terms. Persons engaged in the trade may go to Sir Robert Peel and ascertained his intentions on the subject; but they cannot have the shadow of a reliance on his ability to fulfil them. Whichever way he may decide, the hostile majority of the commons may successfully oppose him. The importance of this branch of our commerce may be estimated by the fact that the duty on sugar amount to five millions per annum.

The malta-duty is in a similar state of jeopardy. So are the Timber-duties. Indeed, there is no branch of trade, foreign or domestic, which may not be thrown into confusion by the want of means to resist the attacks of their opponents with success.

There are a vast number of bills required for the regulation of the internal affairs of the country, and for the promotion of schemes of local improvement. Here a railroad is wanted, and there a water company. But would it not be extremely imprudent for the parties to these projects to push them with vigour in the present state of the Ministry? Why, there may be a change of Ministers next week, and a dissolution of Parliament the week after; when all the preliminary work and expense must be repeated.

The fact is, that the business of the nation must either be suspended or conducted at unusual risk. And this is the result of that change which Sir Robert Peel modestly insinuated was to restore calm to the political world, and thereby facilitate mercantile and fiscal operations! It is ludicrous to listen to the Ministers' announcement of what they will and what they will not do. There is not a man of common discretion in the country who would engage in a single pecuniary transaction on the assurance of Sir Robert Peel that he had resolved upon such or such a measure. It is more than probable that his budget will be pulled to pieces as never budget was yet.

The state of political excitement and fiscal uncertainty must continue as long as the Government of the country does not possess the confidence of a decided majority in the House of Commons. Even those Members who may be reckoned upon generally as supporters of the Duke and his associates, are pledged to vote against them on one of the most important questions that a Chancellor of the Exchequer can bring before the House of Commons—that of the malt-tax. And be it remembered that Sir Robert Peel has no *majority* of devoted adherents ready to turn round and rescind their vote to save him, as was the case with Lord Althorp's followers.

We should think that *practical men*—men who devote their time and energies to making money, who care little for a questions merely political, and who therefore admire a strong government—must curse the day when the Tories successed in undermining the Melbourne Cabinet. There is no comfort for them in the prospect of the continuance of the present Ministers in office. All that they deem of most importance is placed in hazard by it; for our system of taxation is so interwoven in the commercial and pecuniary transactions of the country, that there is scarcely an article to be bought or sold, scarcely a share in any bank, railroad, dock, canal, or mercantile speculation of any description, which may not be materially enhanced or diminished in value by the acts, or the attempts to act, of the responsible Ministers of the country.

Now is this a state of things which men of common sense, independently of political partialities, can approve of? Is it desirable that the Ministers of the country should be men in whose power to carry measures none feel confidence, and whose plans, can only have the effect of creating anxiety, and unsettling what is fixed? Is it satisfactory to know that the Government is composed of men ready to run all risk for the sake of establishing the predominance of their party, unmindful of the injury they may commit on the mass of their fellow countrymen? Yet such is the policy of the Tories. Its consequences cannot be foretold accurately; but there is no truth in the former history of our country, no wisdom to be derived from experience of the past, if constant commotion, popular discontent, and loss to those who have most to lose, do not arise out of an attempt to govern the country on principles and by men to whom the middle classes are opposed.

If this be true, if follows that it is the personal, ay, the *selfish* interest of every man of property, to join heartily with the Reformers in endeavouring to turn out speedily, and by peaceable means, those who assuredly in the long-run must be expelled from the authority which their past lives and character unfit them for exercising in this enfranchised community. —*Spectator, March 8.*

A FAIR TRIAL, QUOTH SHE; MARRY, HANG HER, QUOTH HE!

"Our citizens fret, and our countrymen foam;
We're half killed abroad, and half murdered at home
By fatal experience, in time we'll grow wise,
And when we're all ruined, we'll open our eyes."
OLD SONG.

PARIS, 24th February, 1835.

The verdict is brought in, the sentence passed, and the culprit in answer to "why execution shall not be done?" demands a "fair trial!" This is "too bad," as Lord Liverpool said of Lord Londonderry; this is presuming rather too far on John's known love of fair play; Mr. Bull is a *bon homme*, but he is not so *bon* as that comes to. The Tory bellwethers cry out "fair trial!" in behalf of a party convicted of half a century's misrule, and condemned by the Reform Bill to perpetual exclusion from office. If they are *in* again, it is not by virtue of the Bill, but in spite of it; not with the will of the Nation, but in defiance of it. The fruits anticipated from that bill were many and various, but *one*, though merely negative, was pre-eminent; and it was on all hands acknowledged that the measure would fall wofully short of the mark, if it did not prove an everlasting barrier to the recurrence of Toryism in power. Whatever other benefits might eventually flow from it, this was the great, immediate, practical good, for which the old and and the young, men, women, and children, fatigued Heaven with their prayers. Yet, like the ill weed, which neither hoe nor spade can extirpate, but springs where least expected and disfigures the parterre, the *thing* is up again in place, mopping and mowing at the Nation, asking for a fair trial, and by the mouthpiece of its bellwethers preaching domination, and reviling the spirit of freedom, as loudly as when in 1774 it beat up for a war against the Colonies, and in 1791 blew a blast against France. The nuisance is recurring to vex the neighbourhood, and prays forbearance from those whose nostrils it offends. We have known "the worst of it," says the canting *Times*; perhaps its odour will be found less intolerable than heretofore, see whether you cannot put up with it; if it can be endured, it ought to be suffered." It has been, poor thing, only the source of all the mischiefs which for more than sixty years we have been plagued withal; it has only proclaimed servility and gone to war for it—enacted it by law and executed the law in massacres; it has curtailed only a fourth of every man's loaf for all generations to come, and is preparing to exact only another fourth! Like Virgil's snake, *mala gramina pastus*, it has renewed its blood-dropped coat, is throwing up its dangerous head, quivering its forked and venomous tongue; and the creature cries, "Give me a fair trial; *foi de serpent*, I will not sting you!" Yes, such a trial as the clodhopper gives to the scotched adder he encounters on his road, and despatches with his cudgel: sage clodhopper! for, saith he within himself, "Many strong men have been slain by thee, but I will bruise thy head; thou shalt cast down no more." A fair trial! yes, if by some dreadful visitation of Providence chastening us for our singular pride; if, *par impossible*, a fleet issuing from Sebastopol had broken our line of battle, and Cossacks were stabbing in Westminster; if eight centuries of national independence and two of domestic liberty, or at least of struggles for it, had expired at the feet of the Muscovite patron of the Tories, we would give them a fair trial—even such a trial as France gave her restored Legitimates; and, as France did by her Legitimates, we would eject them at the end of it. But thanks to the God that giveth the victory, the waves roll round Britain; they enclose a people high of heart and stout of hand as ever; and while their fleets ride the seas unbroken, they say that no Tory Ministry shall ride them. Humbled by no defeat, cast down by no disaster—damaged, it is true, by half a century of bloodshedding and million-squandering, yet giant-like still, though in ruins—how dare you ask of a nation not yet prostrate, swallow again the dose she revolts at, and return to the vomit she had ejected?

Did *we* beg the Tories to try their hands again at slaughtering, taxing, fleecing, jobbing, gagging, beggaring the Nation, that they should whine for a fair trial from *us*? Did we storm Heaven with our prayers, and the Throne with our petitions, to give us again our sore, our gangrene, our leprosy, our galloping consumption, the thing of which we die a shameful death—we, born to freedom and self-government, being a people of cool heads and long memories? Did the great cities of the empire, unrivalled by aught the world contains, for populousness, industry, and intelligence, cover parchments reaching from Edinburgh to London and bearing for burden—"May it please your Majesty to give us back our Tories; we wax wanton, like so many bulls of Basan; a course of Toryism will cure our obesity; restore us the daughter of the horse-leach, whose cry is, give, give!..... And your petitioners shall ever pray?"

The close of the last session of Parliament left a Ministry in power supported by an overwhelming majority in a House returned only two years before by nearly a million electors. Here, assuredly, was a base broad enough to tranquillize that paternal Prerogative which ever watches to keep the state pyramid on its bottom and to prevent its being turned upside down, and made to vibrate hazardously on its point, for the satisfaction of corrupt minorities, who desire to be themselves the pivot of the machine. The Nation content, Prerogative at liberty to go to sleep—the state in which Burke says it abideth with most safety for itself and every body else—"its repose may be the preservation of its existence;" not so much as a policeman's head in the way of being broken at home, and peace troubled abroad only by Tory despots out of place like their friends; no clap of thunder on a fair frosty day, as Bishop Burnet says, ever astonished the world more than the dismissal of the Melbourne Administration. This abrupt extrusion from office of the first popular Cabinet England had witnessed for many a day, startled us; but what followed astounded us. The Cabinet thus supported by a nation thus in repose, Parliament turned country gentleman and gone a partride-shooting, things pursuing their even everyday course; for imminent, it seems, was the danger, so imperious the urgency, so pressing the need, that a change was to be made at all risks, not only of decency and common respect for eminent men, of whom some had been declared to have deserved well of the Nation, but even of the tenderly cherished Constitution itself. The latter in the midst of all this quietude, distasteful to none perhaps but politicians, stood, it appears, in such jeopardy, that its guardians and saviours, to rescue it did not scruple to deal the darling a most ungentle blow. The Ministers are turned head and shoulders out of the Cabinet, and in their room is substituted a single individual—the very man of the Three Nations whose character, precedents, and position, made this constitutional solecism yet more glaring and offensive. The King might have sent for my Lord P. or my Lord Q.; and the People, disposed to take all in good part from a Prince to whom it good-naturedly has given the credit of its own works, and loves for his imputed righteousness, might perhaps have only stared as at a *boutade* of Royalty hereditary in the Georges. But sending for the man who for a month did actually fill as many offices as Fee-faw-fum the giant had toes on his feet, was too like the House of Brunswick putting itself under the skirts of Lord Wellington, to be viewed with the same Bull-like *bon-homie*. The King, whose assent had ratified the Reform Bill, turns of his Reform Ministers; and instead of stretching out his arms, as before, to bless his people, points to them to keep their distance, with the sword of Waterloo. This was the "unkindest cut of all."

Stolen back into office under these auspices, and by such a gap in the Constitution—a most ugly, perilous, Stuart-looking gash, as ever the seventeenth century witnessed—the Tories, the old Tories the Waterloo and Peterloo, the Washington and Copenhagen, the Conde and Valenciennes Tories, the fighting, million-spending, dragooning, gagging coercing Tories, booted and spurred, whip in hand, ready to mount for another half century, and ride down liberty wheresoever, ask a fair trial of their horse-manship from the patient animal whose galled flanks were but just beginning to heal, and which, having flung its rider, was pricking its ears and preparing to mend its pace. They fill the Cabinet with every name branded by national scorn and notorious for narrowness and bigotry, and they ask a fair trial! They break the First Reform Parliament, when it had run out but two sessions of its existence; they demonstrate the worst that Tories can do in the way of bribery and intimidation; they work all the engines of corruption, of which the dilatory Whigs had left but too many standing; they exert the convulsive efforts of which drowning

men alone are capable; the Second Reform Parliament assembles, and by its first vote protests against their Government; and they ask for a fair trial! When in that "slow and silent stream" we have drunk oblivion of our past existence; when a long-remembering people have forgotten how we have been made to wax to the knife on our kinsmen and our neighbours, against a cause that was our own; how you have borrowed our sword to deface in better worlds God Almighty's principle of civil liberty, by which England was grown great and glorious; how you seized the opportunity of our scarlet fever and Waterloo intoxication, to attempt an old Bourbon system of government in Great Britain, and to massacre our countrymen assembled to protest against your doings; how you have hived your hatred of British liberty in our statute book, and laid up in the lumber-room of law, ugly, felonious weapons, for the use of Tories, whenever their odious Government is to be fastened on a reluctant people; when your 700 millions of debt are duly paid, and your 700 millions of political abominations expunged from the book of memory, come and ask us for a fair trial. But whilst the labourer works ten hours for his loaf, and six to pay your debts and maintain your younger sons, let the fraudulent bankrupt demand to administer his effects, but do not ask a trial for a Tory Administration.

Fair trial for Toryism!—fair trial for ratsbane, for hemlock, for prussic acid! Lord, what an impudent world is this we live in!—And their impudence subjects that the Reformers cannot make an administration. They can at least make one, and fill it with Allen and Marryborough; they can collect Wharncliffes and Knatchbulls enow out of a single country; they can cut Gold Sticks and Silver Sticks out of any hedge; they can send a hussar to St. Petersburg, put a general in the Foreign Office, and a sophistical plausibility in the House of Commons; they can amass prejudice, narrowness, bigotry, stiff-neckedness, obduracy, official pretension, and real mediocrity, in perhaps yet richer abundance, though that is a bold word: they can lay the weight of all this on the safety-valve, and be blown gloriously up at the end. They can forget that England stands, where she did—hoary veteran of liberty; that Scotland, newly called into political existence, and purged of her old corporations, adds the fervour of youth to the sobriety of age; that Ireland's millions, steadied by a long and cruel experience of the inefficacy of desultory intermitting efforts and disciplined and instructed by a long course of political agitation, breathe their native ardour into the colder but more constant breasts of Englishmen, which begin to *glow* again. They can see the State bound to a sect, which has already once curtailed ruin on its protector, and turning its back on a multitude of other sects, of which all are aggrieved, and the most numerous one dragooned and slaughtered. They contemplate an overwhelming load of debt, an enormous expenditure, and a corn-monopoly, weighing like an incubus on industry, and forcing the million to work sixteen hours a day for a wretched existence, whose hideousness is set off by the unexampled wealth and luxury of the few. They can see the mass of the Three Nations dependent even for its privilege of toiling sixteen hours a day on the pleasure of military despotisms, who have no thought, no sympathy, no feeling, for aught but the perpetuating of their own soul-subduing oppression. They can see all the elements of revolution gathering round, and join the despots in exterminating liberty, and with liberty industry and commerce; they can protect abuses at home, and cultivate them abroad; they can exasperate Ireland into rebellion, and provoke Manchester into insurrection; they can raise "a dust" in every city of the two islands, and lay it, if it can be so laid, "in blood." All this they can do; for in order thereto they have only to collect into the Cabinet a number of heads fashioned and furnished like those by which it is already filled. A fair trial!—*Spectator, March 7.*

His Majesty's packet, *Spey*, Lieutenant James, arrived on the afternoon of the 1st instant, with mails from the Leeward Islands in 23 days, having sailed from St Thomas's on the 6th of February. The accounts she brings from the islands are most flattering, inasmuch as order prevailed throughout, with a disposition on the part of the negroes to commence, in good earnest, their labour under the new system. At Antigua they had particularly evinced a disposition to amend and conform, and schools for the education of the young had been established, and were well received; and it was hoped that this good example would be speedily followed by the neighbouring islands.

The *Times* of Wednesday published some interesting news from its correspondent at Constantinople, from which it appeared that a firman had been issued the first week of the Ramazan, which had given rise to much grumbling and surprise amongst the people. By this firman it was ordained that no one should appear in the streets in any garb that could be considered unbecoming in the presence of a superior, lest the dignity of the Sultan, who was in the habit, during the holy fast, of walking about the streets, should be offended. Amongst the articles the use of which was prescribed were umbrellas. Soon after, severe measures were resorted to by the police against the jugglers and tale-tellers who amuse the people, and they were banished from all places of public resort. Rumours of intended conflagrations and conspiracies were then spread. The object of these singular measures was too occupy the public mind with minor annoyances and fears (an expedient often employed by the Turkish Government,) that a measure much more likely to cause irritation might be put in execution without giving rise to any popular expression of feeling. This measure was the distribution of the medals sent by the Emperor of Russia to the Turkish troops that had encamped with the Russian army at Unkiar Skelessi. These medals had been sent to the Sultan twelve months back, and their distribution might have been still further delayed had not the Sultan been urged thereto by a rebuke from the Russian Minister, and, as our correspondent adds, by the harsh sounds of "l'Empereur le veut," which were heard in the Divan. Under favour of the above-mentioned expedient the medals were distributed to the officers and soldiers. The Sultan had been on the 25th of Ramazan to Baloukiee, to visit the church lately erected there by the Greeks in honour of the Virgin, and expressed a wish at his departure to be informed when the Patriarch intended to perform the dedication of the church, as he proposed to be present at the ceremony.

Sir John Campbell has brought forward his plan for the improvement of the disgraceful law of debtor and creditor. The principle will be at once accepted as excellent, but the details will require the most attentive and close consideration. If the intention of the measure be carried into effect, it will not only be a noble improvement in our law, but will also work a conside-

rable and much required reformation in morals. In no other country are pecuniary involvements thought of so lightly.—*Examiner, March 8.*

PERSONAL NEWS.

LORD STANLEY'S FATHER.—The Earl of Derby took his seat in the House of Peers on Thursday, on the Opposition bench.

LEARNED WOMEN.—Mrs. Somerville and Miss Caroline Herschell have been elected honorary members of the Royal Astronomical Society.

IMPORTANT.—Lord John Russel has fixed his motion on the subject of the Church of Ireland for the 23d inst.

MADAME MALIBRAN.—A cause of nullity of marriage, instituted by Madame Malibran, was heard on Saturday before the Tribunal of First Instance. In this case, which came before the Court on the 3d of February, M. Marie, the advocate of Madame Malibran, contended that the marriage was null, M. Malibran being a naturalised American, and, as such, having lost the quality of a Frenchman, and Madame Malibran having been born of a Spanish father. The marriage was celebrated before the French Consul at New York, who thought he possessed the quality of an officer of Civil State, even with respect to these two foreigners. The King's Advocate adopted the doctrine developed by M. Marie, and judgment was postponed for a week.—*Journal des Debats.*

THE EX-SPEAKER.—Tuesday evening's *Gazette* contained the official notice of his elevation by the titles of Viscount Canterbury, of the city of Canterbury, and Baron Bottesford, of Bottesford, in the country of Leicester.

NEW IONIAN COMMISSIONER.—Tuesday's *Gazette* contained the appointment of Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, C. B. and K. C. S. to the Lord High Commissionership of the Ionian Islands. So then, after all, Sir Robert Wilson is disappointed.

LORD DURHAM.—Lord Durham on Tuesday lodged an appeal in the House of Lords (in the case of the 10,000l. legacy claimed by Wharton) against the decision of the late Lord Chancellor.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.—The *Times* publishes an account of a deputation from the "liberal" electors of Westminster to their skulking representative, in which the respective parties appear to singular advantage as eminently worthey of each other. What follows will scarcely be read without disgust:—"On Monday afternoon about a dozen gentlemen, among whom were Messrs Devear, Pouncey, Pugh, A'Beckett, Rowland, and Pratt, called to remostrate with Sir Francis Burdett, *but in an amicable spirit*, on the disapointment and apprehensions which had been produced in the minds of some of his friends, by his absence on the two great questions of the election of Speaker, and the vote on the address. Sir Sranois Burdett heard them *with patience and courtesy*, and then appealed to them whether he had not always declared himself an enemy to giving a party vote. He considered, Sir Charles Sutton ought to have been re-elected but had deferred to the strongly expresed feelings of a portion of his constituents. As to the amendment on the address, he considered it not a question involving any of the interests of the people at large, but merely whether the Whigs or the Tories should have an ascendancy. He *appealed to the gentlemen* whether, if they had succeeded by the vote in driving out the present Ministry, it would not have placed the Whigs again in power, *without any admixture in the representation of the various political divisions of the present day* M. A'Beckett considered, on the contrary, that a strong Ministry might be formed without taking the extremes of any party. Sir Francis Burdett said he thought not, at least this was not the time for making the attempt. A gentleman said *they had come not so much to complain, as to express their hopes that in the progress of the session Sir Francis Burdett would prove himself the same man he was 20 years ago.* Sir Francis Burdett told them they might rest fully assured that when ever any question of the public interest was brought forward they would find him at his post as active and zealous in the cause of the people as ever. *The deputation declared their gratification at receiving this assurance, and withdrew.*—Since this another tteatment has appeared in the *Times*, purporting to be the result of an interview between Sir Francis and a second deputation from his constituents. The latter consisted, it is said, of Messrs Norman, Crouch, Brooks, and six other electors. Mr. Crouch addressed Sir Francis, and stated that the deputation called upon him to express their regret that he (Sir Francis) should have taken a neutral course upon the present occasion in Parliament. Mr. Crouch alluded, at the same time, to the strong passage in Sir Francis's letter to the electors, about the names of the Ministry making him tremble. He (Mr Crouch) *believed Sir Francis to be a patriotic gentleman, and that he was sincere in what he did*, but considering that he was mistaken, while his conduct tended greatly to influence other members of Parliament, they, the electors called on him to express their desires that he would act more in accordance with the opinions of the electors of Westminister. Sir F. Burdett replied, that he never belonged to any party, nor in his place in the House of Commons would he act on factitious motives. When he said the names of the Ministry made him tremble, it was a mere play upon words as used by Lord Chatham. Surely he was not to be deprived of the exercise of his own opinion on every subject, *though if they thought that they could have any other representative who would study their interest better than what had been done by him, they must take those steps they thought proper.* With respect to the amendment, it was always understood on these occasions, *that out of compliment to the Crown no division should take place.*—Mr Norman said, that as an old elector of Westminister he was sorry to see Sir Francis so altered a man. This was not the language he used on the hustings in former times when he was Westminster's glory. A very large majority of his constituents were dissatisfied with his conduct. His constituents demanded of him to do all he could to get rid of those men.—Sir F. Burdett: I never said that I could get rid of them; nor did I say that they were acting against our liberties.—A Parishioner alluded to the intended disposition of Irish tithes to ecclesiastical purposes alone.—Sir Francis Burdett: *Let them do so. They will give a reason for what they will do.*—Mr Norman. Is it your intention to remain neutral?—Sir F. Burdett: I will do the best for my country. I will act as an honest man ought to do. If all acted according to men's views, the constituencies would not have a man who could act disinterestedly. *If they were dissatisfied, let them choose men who would act otherwise.*—Mr Crouch stated that there was a requisition going about for signatures to request his resignation.—Sir F. Burdett: *I have no objection.* My only wish is for my country to go on well.—Mr. Crouch made some remarks upon the window-tax.—Sir F. Burdett: When there is a pressure upon my constituents, should my opinion be different from theirs, in that case it is my duty to give up my own, and I did so upon the question of the house-tax; though on one occasion circumstances arose when I was obliged to act contrary. And when the deputation waited on Lord Althorp, I impressed upon him that which was desired by the electors of Westminster.—The colloquy was about to be continued on the policy of the present Administration, when it appearing to some of the deputation that the object of their interview was obtained, and that nothing further could be elicited as to Sir Francis's intention, the deputation rose and took their leave, Sir Francis respectfully bowing to them on their retiring.

THE KING.—His Majesty will take possession of the New Palace at Pimlico on the 28th of May, on which occasion a grand ball will be given.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—The *Moniteur* contains the commencement of a dispatch addressed by the French Chargé d' Affaires at Vienna to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris, transmitted from the Austrian capital to Strasburg by estafette, and from Strasburg to Paris by telegraph. The date from Strasburg is the 31 inst., and from Vienna the 26th of February, at 10 o'clock at night. It was left by nightfall in the following imperfect state.—"The Emperor of Austria was suddenly attacked by pleurisy on the 24th. During the night between the 24th and 25th he was bled: he passed a good day on the 29th. Towards evening his illness increased: he was again bled, and insisted on receiving the sacrament." Our Paris correspondent enables us to end the conclusion of the despatch, which is as follows:—"The symptoms of the disorder have yielded to the loss of blood, and the Emperor has passed a very good day"—*Times.*

CURIOUS PROSECUTION.—According to the recent accounts from Transylvania, the Diet is not formally dissolved, but only suspended for the present. A prosecution is commenced against Vesselenyi, the chief leader of the opposition, for having, contrary to the ordinance of the government, caused the debates in the Diet to be lithographed at his own expense, and distributed. The consequence of this prosecution, even though the penalty inflicted may amount merely to a trifling fine, may be so far important, as a nobleman who has been once condemned, is thereby disqualified from receiving any dignity or holding any public office; and Vesselenyi would therefore never again appear in the Diet.—*German Paper.*

A VERY AWKWARD DILEMMA.—We copy the following from the *Freeman's Journal.* The circumstance occurred the other day, in the Dublin Chancery Court, before the Lord Chancellor Sugden. A few days since, on the calling on the Lord Chancellor's list of bankruptcy motions, Mr Woulfe, K. C., opened the case of a poor trader of Galway, one of whose relatives had as Mr Woulfe stated, issued a commission of bankruptcy against him, on the evidence of the creditor's sister, who had called on the poor man, as if to warn him that her brother had issued a writ, and was about to arrest him, through the fear of which, it was stated, the trader had himself denied, when the creditor called. Mr Woulfe was, with his usual abilities, *commenting on the suspicious conduct of the creditor, and characterising the issuing of a commission of bankruptcy under the circumstances, as founded on trick and fraud*, when, on a sudden, the learned gentleman stopped, and was observed as if consulting with Mr. Hatchell, K. C. The Chancellor, whose quick manner of doing business is so remarkable, appeared surprised at the delay; when Mr. Woulfe stated he was placed in the most embarrassing situation—*he had, in fact, been advocating a case against the interest of his own client.* The bar and all in court here became apparently convulsed with laughter. On a calm ensuing, Mr. Woulfe explained that Mr O'Loghlen, K. C. had, before his departure for Parliament, left the brief he (Mr Woulfe) was stating the case from, with him, and in the hurry of business he had quite overlooked the circumstances in which he had been placed.—The Chancellor, who during the laughter of the auditory, had appeared most anxious to address Mr. Woulfe, in the kindest and most handsome manner said,—"I myself was placed in a similar situation as Mr. Woulfe. *I stated a case in England against my own client, and it appeared, so effectually that the court decided with me.* The matter afterwards came before two other tribunals, and my client was unfortunate. A story is also told. I think of Lord Mansfield, his having stated a case very strongly for a party, and, on about concluding, discovering that he was speaking on the wrong side, continued, This, my Lord, is the case that will, no doubt, be stated on the other side; but now let me state my client's case,'" &c. Lord Chancellor Sugden's kind observations were very remarkable, and well-timed, Mr. Hatchell, K. C., proceeded with the case, which his Lordship finally arranged by ordering an issue to be tried as to the extraordinary circumstances under which this commission issued—at the same time recommending whatever party was wrong to beware and withdraw in time, otherwise, when he ascertained who was wrong, he would know how to deal with them;—*Examiner.*

TIMES,—MARCH 18.

To those whose employment or lot it is to contemplate the lives of statesmen, there is nothing more painful than to notice their frequent changes upon matters of great political moment; for it is natural from thence to infer at least the uncertainty of the art of government: but if the changes are unfortunately *from* those opinions by which nothing is to be gained, *to* those which may open the way to patronage and power, then a further suspicion springs up, and attaches itself to the motives of him by whom the change is made; and inconsistencies of this nature are the more strong and affecting in proportion as the opinion and its opposite are near each other in point of time. A man may have entertained a conviction twenty years ago, which through the infusion of fresh ideas he may have gradually seen reason to change: but a total and sudden revulsion of opinions upon a great question can hardly ever be operated in an honourable and at the same time, a well-regulated mind.

We have been led into these reflections by the notice which Lord John Russell has given of a motion for Monday next, no long time hence, having apparently for its object the application of church property in Ireland to secular purposes. We shall say but little here of the question itself, neither do we mean to tax a gentleman of his Lordship's rank and political consequence with one of those sudden conversions the propriety of which we have above impugned; for we certainly hope at present better things of him, and as yet we do not well know what the precise nature of his motion may be. But it is proper that we should lay before him and the world at large, what his opinions were upon this most important question, and so recently as the year before last, and which indeed he repeated in the very last session of the last Parliament. It was when the 14th clause of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill was under discussion. That clause would have asserted the right to alienate church property in Ireland; and it was ultimately relinquished. The clause was excluded from the bill, and the principle given up. On that memorable occasion Lord JOHN made a speech, which did then, and would still, do him credit, if it form the rule of his present conduct and future life; otherwise it will be a cutting reproach to him. We have extracted it from *Hansard's Debates*, and placed it in a contiguous column.

His Lordship agrees that Parliament possesses the power (as, indeed, who can deny its power in the abstract?) "to alter the nature and adjust the appropriation of church property in "Ireland, with a view to superior religious instruction and moral advantages: but at the "same time, it was in his opinion *much to be "deprecated* that the question *as to the power "of Parliament* should be raised until it was "absolutely necessary." Who raises that question now?—or who will raise it? Not Lord John Russell, we are sure—not the author of this declaration: at least he ought not. And why not? Because, says he, "I am *personally "convinced*, that to discuss this question *may "bring on a convulsion in the country.*" Dreadful result—"a convulsion in the country!" Is that less to be apprehended now than it was some few months ago? Would we could say so! His lordship would not say so.

What follows next? The members for London and for Derbyshire, his Lordship says, appeared to consider the clause as chiefly valuable, *because "it sanctioned the principle of appropriating "Church property."* But was that his Lordship's opinion? Was it the opinion of his colleagues in office? "No," says Lord John, "if Ministers yielded to this feeling, they would not be "carrying into effect *their own principle*, but "would, without any adequate necessity, be "yielding to the general principle of the diversion of Church property to State purposes." They would be carrying into effect, not their own principle, but the principle of Mr. Grote, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Hume, and other gentlemen of that caste and character to which they were opposed. And again, what would be the consequence of attempting to carry that principle into execution? We cannot answer better than in his Lordship's own words:—"The risking the peace "and tranquility of the country for the sake of "an abstract principle!" His Lordship, therefore, again and again threatens us with a revolution, and a general scramble for property, if a precedent is unhappily afforded by the seizure and secularization of Irish church property. And let not any one now think that these menaced consequences are mere figures of rhetoric. His Lordship does not think them so. Those to whom he was but yesterday, and to whom we trust is still to-day, opposed, do not so consider them. Revolutionary horrors are unhappily not poetic dreams in these days. The enemy is at the door: once open it, and "he will rush in like a flood."

Again, some men may consider a contest between the two Houses of Parliament as a simple affair—a matter of no great consequence—a diversion for the country, perhaps a prelude to fiercer struggles. Lord John Russell cannot be of this opinion, and therefore the argument is obligatory on him. He would not secularize Church property—such, at least, is his opinion in the document on which we are commenting—"*because it may lead to a conflict between the "two houses,*" and (says his Lordship) "If this "house be to enter into a contest with the Lords, "we should do it for something worth contesting. The present is but the shadow of a "claim!" For our own parts, we are of the people, we belong to the people, to the Commons of England; but we are not, on that account, disposed to be trampled on by the Commons House of Parliament. We cannot conceive a more dreadful tyranny—a greater national curse—than a House of Commons rendered absolute, and freed from all the restraints of any counterbalancing power in the Lords and Crown; and we think certain democratic members of the present House of Commons (of no great character out of it) sufficiently disposed to constitute themselves "the Lords of the ascendant" among us. Lord John says, "that although the House of "Commons was doubtless the *stronger* of the "two branches of the Legislature, yet he hoped "*they will use their power with temper and moderation.*" "*Hopes*," indeed! We *hope* all men will use their power with temper and moderation; but we can tell Lord John Russell that if no other barriers could be put to the rapacity, ambition, and usurpation, of some, than the hopes of their countrymen who are marked out as the victims of those passions, we should see this great people sinking into a desperate state of slavery.

And slavery under what or whom? Not the noble, the generous, or the brave—no, but under a set of men for whom personally and individually there is not an honest man in Great Britain and Ireland, that does not entertain the most sovereign contempt.

Lord John's speech ends most happily; we will here repeat its conclusion for his edification and that of others:—"Some members," he says "on the other side (on what side are they now?), "especially the hon. member for Colchester "supported the (secularization) clause, because "they imagined that if this clause were retain- "ed, there would be the more probability of "the bill being rejected by the Lords," and so leading to a conflict between the two houses—"an event to which they looked forward with "no inconsiderable satisfaction. But he could "not at all approve such a feeling. He could "*understand it as proceeding from those who, "in the discussion which had taken place in that "house had paid but little regard to the general "security of property; but for himself he was "of opinion that this country could not stand a "revolution once a year. Under the present "circumstances of the country, they were all "bound to make sacrifices to preserve and pro- "mote tranquillity, and the security of property "Let others be for convulsion, he was for peace.*' Think, my Lord, of these things—think of those also to whom you are attached by blood, and then look around on those by whom your motion will be supported with keenest zeal, and to whom it will but afford the greater gratification, the higher treat, the more certainly they see it leads to "convulsion," whilst its unadvised author is, or once was, "for peace."

We have much pleasure in recording the gallant conduct of Mr. F. W. Maut, youngest son of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, a mate in His Majesty's ship President, in jumping overboard, at 10 o'clock at night, from the deck of His Majesty's schooner Pickle, near Jamaica and saving the life of the assistant-surgeon of that vessel, who had fallen into the sea. This is the second occasion on which this young officer has been the happy instrument, in the hands of Divine Providence, of saving a fellow-creature's life by a similar exercise of generosity and resolution; having, in February, 1833, leaped from His Majesty's ship Ocean, at Sheerness, and rescued a drummer-boy belonging to that ship, who had fallen overboard. For this last-mentioned act Mr. Maut received the silver medal and testimonial of the Royal Humane Society. —*Dublin Mail.*

IRISH CHURCH.

Lord J. Russell said, in reference to the request made to him the other night by the right hon. baronet the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to explain the outline of the motion which he (Lord J. Russell) intended to propose on Monday next, that, though he was not prepared to bind himself down to any particular words, or to pledge himself not to vary the terms of his motion, it was his present intention to move that the house resolve itself into committee, "for the purpose of considering the expediency of applying any surplus revenue of the church of Ireland, which may not be required for the spiritual wants of the members of that church, to the religious and moral instruction of all classes of the community." (Hear, hear.)—*Times, March* 16.

THE CHARACTER, POLICY, FINANCIAL AND MILITARY RESOURCES OF RUNJEET SINGH.

His Character.—It has before been stated, that Runjeet Singh had no education in any branch of learning or science. He cannot read or write in any language, but the habit of hearing papers read in Persian, Punjabee, and Hindee, and great assiduity in his attention, even to the minutiæ of business, have given him a facility in following, an understanding for the most part what is so submitted to him;—so that although quite unable to appreciate elegancies of style, or to dictate verbatim what should be written, he transacts business rapidly, is ready with a short and decided order upon any report or representation read to him, and when the draft of his instruction is submitted, after being prepared in due form, he sees at once whether it fully meets his view. Confidential secretaries are perpetually in attendance, and are frequently called up in the night, to expedite orders, as the sudden recollection, or caprice of the Muha-Raja, suggests the issuing of them. His memory is excellent, and stored with minute, as well as important circumstances. His disposition is at the same time watchful, and his eye quick and searching, so that nothing escapes his observation; while the perspicacity displayed in his appreciation of character, and in tracing the motives of other's actions, gives him a command and influence over all that approach him, which have been mainly instrumental to his rapid rise. With great acuteness, he has a lively imagination; and though never for an instant forgetful of any ends he may have in view, there is a frankness and naiveté about his conversation, peculiarly agreeable. His observations and remarks are given ordinarily in short, terse, incoherent phrase, or in the shape of interrogatories, but they are such as remain fixed in the recollection of the person to whom they are addressed as uncommon, and as displaying an original thinker. He has great power of dissimulation, and, under the greatest frankness of manner, and even familiarity in his intercourse, can veil subtle designs, and even treachery. In action he has always shown himself personally brave, and collected, but his plans betray no boldness or adventurous hazard. Address and cunning, nay, even corruption, have always been preferred by him, as instruments of success, to any dash or enterprise, calculated to excite admiration or inspire awe. His fertility in expedients is wonderful, and he is never at a loss for a resource in the greatest difficulties, but many of his actions evince caprice, and even instability of purpose, for the motive of them cannot be traced or imagined. His uniform [illegible] through life, prove him to be [illegible] licentious in the extreme; [illegible]s of affection, blood, or [illegible]t of ambition, or pleasure—plundering and [illegible] slightest feeling [illegible] and families pos[illegible] contributing men to the armies of Lahor, whose claims to consideration and respect, that one wonders should not have been recognized, even if it were only from policy. In his youth he was lavish in his gifts to favourites, and there was liberality in his general dealings, but, as age has come over him, avarice, and the desire of hoarding, have become the ruling passions, and he is approached, even by his confidential officers, and those in favor, with more apprehension of robbery and exaction from themselves, than of hope to add to their accumulated means through his indulgence. His temper was in youth excellent, and always under command, but the irritability of an impaired constitution frequently now overpowers him, and he has been known to break out into fits of passion, and to descend to use personal violence towards the objects of his rage; but withal, there is no ferocity in his disposition, and he has never taken life, even under circumstances of aggravated offence.

His stature is low, and the loss of an eye from the small pox takes away much from his appearance, which, however, is still far from being unprepossessing, for his countenance is full of expression and animation, and is set off with a handsome flowing beard, grey at fifty years of age, but tapering to a point below his breast. In his youth he must have had much vigour and activity, but he is now so emaciated and weak, as to be compelled to adopt a singular method of mounting the tall horses, on which he loves to ride. A man kneels down before him, and he throws his leg over his neck, when the man rises with the Muha-Raja mounted on his shoulders; he then approaches the horse, and Runjeet Singh, puts his right foot into the stirrup, and holding by the mane, throws his left over the man's head and the back of the horse, into the stirrup on the other side. His love of his horses is extreme, and has been already several times mentioned. He has them continually in his sight, covered with jewels and rich caparisons, and they are the objects of his frequent caresses. He is himself plain and simple in dress, and quite unreserved in all his habits; and his diet consists of high stimulants, of which he partakes sparingly. He has great delight, however, in military parade and display, and spends nearly the half of every day in seeing reviews, or examining equipments, or in some way studying to promote the efficiency of some branch of the army. He also seem to take pleasure in seeing his courtiers and establishments decorated in jewels and handsome dresses; and it is not to be denied, that they shew considerable taste for the splendour of the display of his Durbar is very striking. Although no bigot, and active in restraining the zeal and fanaticism of the Akalees and others, Runjeet Singh is yet scrupulous in the performance of all the prescribed observances of the Sikh faith, and for a certain number of hours every day, has the Grunth read before him by Goroos, and is liberal in his charities to Fuqeers and men of reputed sanctity. He is indeed superstitious in the extreme, readily conceiving fancies in respect to his destiny and fortunes, and never failing to consult astrologers before entering upon any important undertaking.

Policy of his Government.—With respect to the policy and internal government of Runjeet Singh, the most remarkable feature is, the entire absence of any thing like system or principle in his management. His career throughout has been that of an encroaching usurper, and seizer of all within his reach; but what he has so possessed himself of, he subjects to no systematic administration. The whole is committed to farmers, with full power to deal with the lives and properties of the producing classes of the population, Runjeet Singh trusting to his own military means, for the control of these farmers, and for the exaction from them of any extra gains he may learn that they have made. Nevertheless his extortions are directed chiefly against the old Sikh families, and his own state officers: merchants and traders are protected, and the duties and taxes, to which they are subjected, are not for the most part immoderate. Runjeet Singh has, however, shown a disposition himself to become a dealer in such articles, as in shawls, salt, &c., and all that he touches becomes of course a monopoly, or in some other shape the source of exaction and corrupt gain.

It cannot be said, that Runjeet Singh has yet given to the Punjab any constitution or fixed form of government. There is no law, written or oral, and no courts of justice have been any where established. The Goroo-Mata, or old council of the Sikhs, has, with every other institution adapted to the state of nothings which existed before the establishment of the supremacy of the present ruler been entirely discontinued. The last council of the kind was held, when Holkar fled into the Punjab, and the British armies followed in pursuit, and it was a question what part the Sikhs as a nation should take in the juncture. Runjeet Singh, though, the most influential chief, pretended not then to any supremacy of dominion, and the question was one, which, as it concerned the whole body of the Sikhs, required that all should have a voice in determining. At present the government appears to be a pure despotism, the standing army, ever ready for active service, and eager to be employed where plunder and exaction are the objects, form the whole machinery of administration. By it only the treasury is filled, and control exercised over state officers, powerful subjects, and indeed over every class of the population. The personal influence, and verbal orders of the head of the state, form again the exclusive hold upon the discipline and affections of the troops. Thus the whole power and authority centres in the single individual, whom fortune, and his own abilities have placed at the head of affairs; and upon his being removed from the scene, unless there be another to fill his place, with equal energy and command over the attachment and affections of his dependents, which, it is to be feared, is not the character of Khurak Singh, every thing must necessarily fall into confusion.

His Revenues.—The territorial possessions of Runjeet Singh, comprize now the entire fork of the Punjab, as bounded by the Indus and Sutlej, the two extreme rivers. He holds, besides, Kashmeer, and the entire hill country to the snowy range, and even Ladak beyond the Heemalaya; for though many of the Rajas of this tract still remain in their possessions, they have been reduced to the character of subjects, paying tribute equal to their utmost means, and ever called upon. Besides this extensive territory, Runjeet Singh has about 45 Telooks entire, or in share others, on the British side of the Sutlej; and westward of the Indus, he holds Khyrabad, Akora, and Peshawur, Durra-Ghazee-Khan, which has been farmed to the Nuwab of Bahawulpoor, and Durra-Is-mael-Khan, assigned to Hafiz Ahmed Khan of Munkera, as before related. He also levies tributes from the Baloock Chiefs of Tonk and Sagur to the southward.

	Rupees.	
Captain Murray estimates that the amount of Land Revenue and Tributes, annually levied from the whole of these possessions, is.....	1,21,03,900	
Besides which, the Customs of the Punjab yield to Runjeet Sing.....	19,00,600	
An Item, called Mohurana, being a Fee on every paper submitted for the Seal of Runjeet Singh.....	5,77,000	
Making a total Khalsa Revenue of	1,45,81,500	
The same Officer estimates that there remains, still appropriated in Jageers, or held by old Sikh families, and establishments, without paying any thing to the Khalsa, territory yielding,.....	1,09,28,000	
Thus making the entire resources of the country under the dominion of Runjeet,.....Rs:	2,58 09,500	

This total is not very wide of the revenue set down in the books of the Moghul Government, as the produce of the Lahor Sooba; and, considering that Kashmeer, and some territory south of the Sutlej is included, the correspondence of amount is in favor of the correctness of the estimate for the province cannot be so productive under the Sikhs, as it was in the peaceable times of the Moghul dominion.

Military Force.—Runjeet Singh has for many years been hoarding treasure, and the fort of Govindghur, built by him, and kept always in excellent repair, is the principal place for its deposit. Captain Murray, speaking from the best information he could collect, which, however, was necessarily very imperfect, and vague, estimates the value of the property accumulated by Runjeet Singh in cash, jewels, horses, and elephants, to be not less than ten crores of rupees, or the same number of millions of pounds sterling. By some the estimate is carried much higher, but such computations, being for the most part conjectural, err generally on the side of excess.

The military force of the Lahor State is set down by the same officer, and his authority is the safest to follow on the point, as follows:—

1st. The available regular troops,		
Cavalry disciplined by Monsieur Allard, and the special troops mounted on horses of the State, the Gorchur, and Gorchur Khas,.....	12 811	
Infantry, Disciplined Battalions, Nujeebs, and troops, more or less drilled under the eye of the Muha-rajah,.....	14 941	
Total regular troops, horse and foot.....		27,752
Garrison corps, including the troops employed in Kashmeer— Cavalry.....	3,000	
Infantry, variously armed and equipped,.....	23 950	26,950
Contingents of Sirdars, consisting, in the plains, principally of cavalry, but in the hills of foot soldiers,.....		27,312
Total troops, horse and foot..		82.014

The artillery of Runjeet Singh consists of 376 guns; and 370 swivels, mounted on the backs of camels, or on light carriages adapted to their size. For these, there is no corps of artillery regimented, and organized, as is the custom in European armies, but there is a Darogha, at the head of a large establishment, which if Runjeet Singh were making preparations for a siege, could not be set down at less than 4 or 5000 men; but in times of peace, or when no such operation was in agitation, the number would be infinitely reduced. Several of the corps of cavalry, and all the battalions of infantry, have guns attached to them, the gunners of which are borne on the strength of the respective corps. The *Jinsee*, or heavy train only, is distinct from the rest of the army.

General Remarks.—The above accumulation of resources, and of force, has grown up, and been produced entirely by the care and exertions of the Muha-Raja. His father left him nothing, but a body of Sikh cavalry, little superior to that of his neighbours, who have all now been reduced to the condition of subjects. Runjeet Singh has in the formation, especially of his military force, evinced the same enquiring activity, the same attention to minutiæ and perseverance in watching the execution of his plans, which characterized the first Peter of Russia; and, compared with all that we see and hear of other chiefs who have raised themselves to high dominion, he ranks amongst those, whose means have been the least exceptionable, his career being stained by no bloody executions, and by, much fewer crimes, than are chargeable against most founders of dynasties. The want of a generalizing mind; to refer things to fixed principles, and to lead to the formation or adoption of systems, and a deficiency of the intelligence resulting from education, or from habitual converse with men of high cultivation, have been the main defects of his character, and are the causes of Runjeet Singh's government being based on no solid forms, and institutions, which can be reckoned upon to carry on the machine, when the present regulator of all is removed from the scene. But where were such to be found amongst an association of Sikh banditti, formed from the outcasts of society and from the dregs in particular of the agricultural class, men all in most desperate circumstances and driven by want to adopt the life of robbers? All that was educated, and refined, had disappeared from the Punjab, before Runjeet Singh was born. The natural effect, however, of the union of authority in his person, has been to create a court, where, in the course of time, science and refinement will be reproduced, or collected from the countries around, as the habits of peace and luxury come to supersede the bustle, and perpetual activity of war and military expeditions.

And let not those, who are disposed to give to Runjeet Singh the credit due to him as founder of a kingdom and dynasty, take exception at the circumscribed limit, of his dominion, as lowering his merit in comparison with others. The circumstances of his position, with the British government on one side,—fresh risen to a majesty of power, that it would have been madness for him to think of encountering, and with the prejudiced and fanatic Moosulmaun population of Afghanistan upon every other frontier, have been barriers against extention, which it was impossible to overcome, and effectually forbid the hope of carrying the Sikh dominions beyond its present limits. The gain that has already been made upon the latter, and the manner in which the brave and bigoted Mohummedans have, in many instances, reconciled to the sway of a hated, and even despised sect, are amongst the most creditable features of the policy and career of Runjeet Singh.

Towards the British government his conduct has been marked with equal sagacity. Careful not to offend to the point leading to actual rupture, he contrived to make his gain of the juncture, to the very moment when the British government stept forward to confine his dominion to the Sutlej, and to wrest from his grasp the valuable tract between that river and the Jumna, which was all held by Sikhs, and regarded by him therefore as his legitimate and certain prey. When the ill will and suspicion, engendered by this interference, had subsided, and he felt assured that the interposing government had no desire to push its conquests, or further to interfere with his ambitious views, he cultivated the friendship of its officers, and has since desired to exhibit himself to the world as united by close relations, and on the best understanding with it. He seems to be now thoroughly convinced, that its friendship and engagements may be relied upon, and there cannot be a doubt, that if ever the occasion should arise, to render it necessary to make preparation against invasion from the west, he would side heartily with us, and show zeal in repelling the invader. His professions, his interests, and his inclinations, are all for us at present, and he derives no little strength and security, from giving it out, that he is on such terms with the British nation.—*Political life of Muha-Raja Runjeet Singh, by H. T. Prinsep.—Alexander's East Indian Magazine, for Feb.*

THE NEWSPAPER.—A newspaper is a flying omnibus, licensed to carry the opinions of the world. Time and space are compromised by its velocity and power; for it has the regularity of ocean's tides, besides, that they are turned into steam, and work at high pressure. It is an ephemeral giant, whose birth is renewed every morning; and it issues forth to the field with all its "arms and appointments," as though it had only slept like the rest of us, instead of having brains and hands, and wonder-working machinery under heavy contribution for its recreation. In its war-replenished grasp it holds its passions, prejudices, interests, reasons, virtues, and vices of the time, with the opinions that result from the complex mixture; and it strides forward on seven-league boots—to speak moderately—strewing them on every side. It is a voice that *will* be heard; for, if it fail in its desperate efforts to have its own way, and produce a desired effect, it gives up attempting to make the mountain come to it, and very wisely sides with the collected mass. It is the mirror of public opinion; not the original or fundamental creator, but the munificent distributor. You may be hear ily sick of politics, commerce, and the rest of the perverse present; but the newspaper claims your ear as its prey, and remorselessly pursues you for ever. Dart away by the mail to escape from some detested news of Bourbon or St Nicholas, and take shipping at the Land's End, "the paper" goes with you; hide yourself where you will, it finds you out; it is the bellman of your social existence. your shadow, your familiar; in short, there is no evading it. The first house we set our foot in, arriving in Mexico in 1825—a time of war, trouble, and yellow fever, and speculators and travellers had ventured their lives and fortunes to work mines, or write a book—there sat the Vice-Consul's clerk, blowing swift clouds from a much-excited *cigar*, behind a copy of the incorrigible old present *Times* newspaper! "By gar! here's Monsieur Tonson come again!" East, west, north, and south, you are haunted by a newspaper.—*Tait's Magazine.*

Uncollected Table-Talk.—By Charles Lamb. No. 1.—I have in my possession a curious volume of Latin verses, which I believe to be unique. It is entitled *Alexandri Fultoni Scoti Epigrammatorum libri quinque.* It purports to be printed at Perth, and bears date 1679. By the appellation which the author gives himself in the preface, *hypodidasculus*. I suppose him to have been usher at some school. It is no uncommon thing now-a-days for persons concerned in academies to affect a literary reputation in the way of their trade. The "master of a seminary for a limited number of pupils at Islington," lately put forth an edition of that scarce tract, *the Elegy in a Country Church yard* (to use his own words), with notes and head-lines!—But to our author. These epigrams of Alexander Fulton, Scotchman have little remarkable in them besides extreme dulness and insipidity: but there is one, which, by its being marshalled in the front of the volume, seems to have been the darling of its parent, and its exquisite flatness, and the surprising stroke of anachronism with which it is pointed, deserves to be rescued from oblivion. It is addressed, like many of the others, to a fair one:—

AD MARIOLAM SUAM AUCTOR.

Moverunt bella olim Helenæ decor atque venustas
Europen inter trugiferamque Asiam.
Tam bona, quam tu, tam prudens, si illa fuisset,
Ad Iles essent Africa et America!

Which, in humble imitation of mine author's peculiar poverty of style, I have ventured thus to render into English:—

THE AUTHOR TO HIS MAGGY.

For love's illustrious cause, and Helen's charms,
All Europe and all Asia rush'd to arms.
Had she with these thy polished sense combined,
All Africa and America had joined!

The happy idea of an American war undertaken in

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he cause of beauty ought certainly to recommend the author's memory to the countrymen of Madison and Jefferson; and the bold anticipation of the discovery of that continent in the time of the Trojan war is a flight beyond the Sibyl's books.

Uncollected Table-Talk. By Charles Lamb. No. II.—The different way in which the same story may be told by different persons was never more strikingly illustrated than by the manner in which the celebrated Jeremy Collier has described the effects of Timotheus's music upon Alexander, in the Second Part of his Essays. We all know how Dryden has treated the subject. Let us now hear his great contemporary and antagonist:—"Timotheus, a Grecian," says Collier, "was so great a master, that he could make a man storm and swagger like a tempest; and then, by altering the notes and the time, he would take him down again, and sweeten his humour in a trice. One time, when Alexander was at dinner, the man played him a Phrygian air; the Prince immediately rises, snatches up his lance, and puts himself into a posture of fighting, and the retreat was no sooner sounded by the change of the harmony, but his arms were grounded, and his fire extinct; and he sat down as mid-rly as if he had come from one of Aristotle's Lectures. I warrant you, Demosthenes would have been flourishing about such a business a long hour, and may be not have done it neither. But Timotheus had a nearer cut to the soul; he could neck a passion at a stroke, and lay it asleep. Pythagoras once met with a parcel of drunken fellows, who were likely to be troublesome enough. He presently orders the music to play grave, and chops into a Dorian. Upon this they all threw away their garlands, and were as sober and as shame faced as one would wish." It is evident that Dryden, in his inspired Ode, and Collier in all this pudder of prose, meant the same thing. But what a work does the latter make with his "necking a passion at his stroke," "making him down and sweetening his humour in a trice." What in Dryden is "Softly sweet in Lydian measures," Collier calls "chopping into a Dorian." This Collier was he same who, in his Biograph cal Dictionary, says of Shakspeare that "though his genius generally was jocular, and inclining to festivity yet *he could when he pleased be as serious as any body.*

A Genuine American Adventure.—A warrior of the Konza tribe, hunting on a prairie, was overtaken by a storm, and struck down senseless by the thunder. On recovering, he beheld the thunder bolt lying on the ground, and a horse standing beside it. Snatching up the bolt he sprang upon the horse, but found, too late, that he had bestride the lightning. In an instant he was wisked away over prairies, and forests, and streams, and deserts, until he was flung senseless at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, from whence, on recovering, it took him several months to return to his own people. This story reminded me of an Indian tradition, related by a travellery of the fate of a warrior, who saw the thunder lying upon the ground, with a beautiful wrought moccasin on each side of it. Thinking he had found a prize, he put on the mocassins, but they bore him away to the land of spirits from whence he never returned.—*A Tour on the Prairies. By the Author of the "The Sketch Book."*—*Examiner, March* 8.

An Awful Fact.—By a return made from the city and liberty of Westminster, it appears that during the last year no less than about one hundred children have been burnt to death, chiefly owing to their parents leaving them alone in a room with a fire in it. Of this number about four-fifths were girls, and the remainder boys. This arises from the difference of the clothing between boys and girls. When the boys have been burnt to death it has been chiefly owing to wearing pinafores. In a great many of the cases the accidents have occurred from the children getting on a chair to reach something off the mantel-piece, when their clothes easily ignite.

Extraordinary Circumstance.—On Thursday week a very singular circumstance occurred at the Westminister Session. Two boys, named *Alexander* and *Harris*, were charged with robbing the shop of Mr. K[illegible], a grocer, in the Broadway. The moment the charge was delivered to the Jury, the foreman, William Robert Rowe, started up and pronounced a verdict, of acquittal; the rest of the jury dissented from the verdict, as they had not been consulted at all, and ultimately the boys were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each. Police Serjeant Phillips, who happened to be in Court at the time, immediately recognised the foreman as having been in his custody under a sentence of transportation for seven years. It is unnecessary to add that the services of the foreman of the Westminister jury were not required afterwards.

Accident at Sea.—From a supplement of the Down's Lits, dated March 3, we make the following affecting extract:—"About two this morning a lamentable accident occured in the southern part of the Downs. A Deal galley, in which were seven men, filled in a squall, when George Lambert, leaving a wife and eleven children; George Jarman, leaving a wife and seven children; George Wilkins, leaving a wife and seven children; and William Baker, a single young man; were all drowned. Wm. Baker, the father of the aforesaid Wm. Baker, and George Baker, another son, were saved. The families of these unfortunate men are all left destitute."

A Thunderbolt.—A thunderbolt fell yesterday (Friday) morning on the house of a poor man on the Ballyhooly mountains, Cork. It went down through the roof, killed two pigs, scorched the children, and lamed a horse.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

ROBERT'S ORIENTAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

Mr. Roberts was employed for many years as a Missionary in the East, and mingled on terms of equality and intimacy with the Hindoos. He has seen the people in their hopes and fears, in their joys and sorrows—in calmness, in excitement, and in trouble. They alluded to in the Bible, appear at first to have turned his attention to the subject of this work; and leading him to consider the Scriptures as an Oriental book to determine to illustrate them by comparing such passages as admitted of the process, with Oriental practices as they now exist. With this view, he noted down upon the spot any thing which struck him; and on his return to his own house, wrote out the commentary at length. The gradual result of this persevering labour is the volume before us; which professes to elucidate upwards of a thousand texts of Scripture.

The book, it will be understood, is for reference or examination. So far as we have looked at it, the contents are critical, not doctrinal. They give force and spirit to passages which before seemed foreign and without interest, from our unacquaintance with the life to which the allusions were made. But, as was to be expected, the commentaries throw no light upon the matters of faith or practice, which must of necessity be equally intelligible to all nations; nor clear up any sceptical objections, which have been grounded upon the discoveries of modern science or upon discrepancies in the sacred text. As regards the illustrations themselves, some are striking, some curious, and many interesting merely as indications of manners; but in the publication of several, Mr. Roberts's anxiety in his laudable undertaking has somewhat biased his judgement—he seems occasionally to have confounded coincidence with resemblance and to have attached the same weight to expressions springing from the natural similarity of the ideas or the universal character of the image, as to those arising from peculiarity of customs or local ties.

It is but right to add, that labour has been spared upon the volume. There is an elaborate index and a list of all the texts Mr. Roberts has attempted to illustrate.

Sir Charles Manners Sutton was gazetted on Tuesday as Baron Bottesford and Viscount Canterbury.

Sir Robert Peel has communicated to Professor Airy his Majesty's intention of allowing him an annuity of 300l. in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered the cause of science.

The valuable Prebend in the cathedral of Canterbury, vacant by the death of the late Earl Nelson, will not be filled up; but, like the Prebend held by the Reverend Evelyn Sutton, reserved for application, according to the Ministerial plan of Church Reform.

Mr. Goulburn, son of the Home Secretary, occupies the first place on the classical Tripos at the Cambridge examination. Mr. Goulburn was Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and was about a twelve-month back elected University Scholar.

From Vienna we learn that the company of Don Miguel in that capital is not desired, because some recent events have come to the knowledge of the Imperial Court not favourable to the character of the exusurper of Portugal. We do not see, however, why the Don should be at a loss for an asylum, as long as his friends, the Aberdeens, the Beresfords, and the Wellingtons, hold in their hands the Government of England.—*Courier.*

The Legislature of North Carolina has decided, by a vote of 50 to 38, that a free man of colour shall not be permitted to educate his own children or cause them to be educated.

Lord Cowley is expected to leave Grosvenor Street to-day for Paris as British Ambassador. His Lordship, however, has not yet been Gazetted.—*Chronicle.*

WASHINGTON IRVING'S TOUR ON THE PRAIRIES.

A WILD HORSE CHASE.

I was lying by the Captain's fire late in the evening, listening to stories about these coursers of the prairies, and weaving speculations of my own, when there was a clamour of voice and a loud cheering at the other end of the camp, and word was passed that Beatte, the half-bred, had brought in a wild horse.

In an instant every fire was deserted; the whole camp crowded to see the Indian and his prize. It was a colt about two years old, well grown, finely limbid, with bright prominent eyes, and a spirited yet gentle demeanour. He gazed about him with an air of mingled stupefaction and surprise at the men, the horses, and the camp-fires; while the Indian stood before him with folded arms, having hold of the other end of the cord which noosed his captive, and gazing on him with a most imperturbable aspect. Beatte, as I have before observed, has a greenish olive complexion, with a strongly-marked countenance, not unlike the bronze casts of Napolean; and as he stood before his captive horse, with folded arms and fixed aspect, he looked more, like a statue than a man.

If the horse, however, manifested the least restiveness Beatte would immediately worry him with the lariat, jerking him first on one side then on the other, so as almost to throw him on the ground; when he had thus rendered him passive, he would resume his statue-like attitude, and gaze at him in silence.

The whole scene was singularly wild; the tall grove partially illumined by the flashing fires of the camp, the horses tethered here and there among the trees; the carcasses of deer hanging around; and in the midst of all the wild huntsman and his wild horse, with an admiring throng of rangers, almost as wild.

In the eagerness of their excitement, several of the yong rangers sought to get the horse, by purchase or barter, and even offered extravagant terms; but Beatte declined all their offers. "You give great price now," said he, "tomorrow you take back, and say, 'd—d Indian!'"

The young men importuned him with questions about the mode in which he took the horse; but his answers were dry and laconic; he evidently retained some pique at having been undervalued and sneered at by the young rangers, and at the same time looked down upon them with contempt as greenhorns, little versed in the noble science of wood-craft.

Afterwards, however, when he was seated by our fire, I readily drew from him an account of his exploit; for though taciturn among the strangers, and little prone to boast of his actions, yet his taciturnity, like that of all Indians, had its times of relaxation.

He informed me that, on leaving the camp, he had returned to the place where we had lost sight of the wild horse. Soon getting upon its track, he followed it to the banks of the river. Here, the prints being more distinct in the sand, he perceived that one of the hoofs was broken and defective, so he gave up the pursuit.

As he was returning to the camp, he came upon a gang of six horses, which immediately made for the river. He pursued them across the stream, left his rifle on the river bank, and, putting his horse to full speed, soon came up with the fugitives. He attempted to noose one of them; but the lariat hitched on one of his ears, and he shook it off. The horses dashed up a hill; he followed hard at their heels; when, of a sudden, he saw their tails whisking in the air, indicating that they were plunging down a precipice. It was too late to stop. He shut his eyes, held in his breath, and went over with them—neck or nothing. The descent was between twenty and thirty feet, but they all came down safe upon a sandy bottom.

He now succeeded in throwing his noose round a fine young horse. As he galloped alongside of him, the two horses passed each side of a sapling, and the end of the lariat was jerked out of his hand. He regained it, but an intervening tree obliged him again to let it go. Having once more caught it, and coming to a more open country, he was enabled to play the young horse with the line until he gradually checked and subdued him, so as to lead him to the place where he had left his rifle.

He had another formidable difficulty in getting him across the river, where both horses stuck for a time in the mire, and Beatte was nearly unseated from his saddle by the force of the current and the struggles of his captive. After much toil and trouble, however, he got across the stream, and brought his prize safe into the camp.

EUROPE BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

(From the Times of March.)

BIRTHS.

On the 25th inst., in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of Richard Groom, Esq., of a son.

On the 23d inst., at Bushey-house, Herts, the lady of William Crichton, Esq., of a son,

On the 25th inst., at Camberwell-grove, the lady of Captain Thornhill, of a daughter.

On the 25th inst., the lady of W. Walton, Esq. county of Surrey, of a son.

At Brighton, on the 24th inst., the lady of Captain Griffiths, 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, of a son.

On Monday the 23d inst., in South Audley-street, the Countess of Cawdor, of a son,

On the 17th inst., a Lindenhill, Berkshire, the lady of J. J Bulkely, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 17th inst., at Pinhoe Vicarage, near Exeter, the wife of the Rev. Ducres Adams, of a son.

On the 21st inst., Mrs. Gould, of Albermarle-street, of a daughter.

On the 22d inst., at Dorset-cottage, Chiswick, the lady of Edward Bell, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th inst., at Emberton, Bucks, by the Rev. H. S, Richmond, A. M., John Douglas, eldest son of Major Close, Royal Artillery, to Catharine, fourth daughter of the late Rev. Leigh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Bedfordshire.

On the 21st inst., at St. John's Hoxton, by the Rev. A. P. Kelly, James Clark, Esq., son of the late Dr. James Clark, of the island of Jamaica, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of John Amsden, Esq., surgeon, of Crichill-place, New North-road.

At Copenhagen, at the house of the British Minister, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Nugent Wade, British Chaplain at Elsinore, George Thomas Fenwick, Esq., son of the late Charles Fenwick, Esq., His Britanic Majesty's Consul in Denmark, to Melior, eldest daughter of Edward Brown, Esq., late of Tirhoot, in the East Indies.

At Cambrige, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at St. Mary's the Great, by the Rev. John Henry Pooley, Rector of Scotter, Lincolnshire, and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Mr. George Oliver, of Baldock, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Wellidon, of Cambridge.

On the 24th inst., at St. Pancras New Church, by the Rev. E. P. Kelly, Mr. John Coxhead, to Henrietta Laitia, daughter, of B. Maddan, Esq., of Kingston, Jamaica.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst., at Dulwich-house, Camberwell, David, fourth son of Moses Mocatta, Esq., of Russell-square, to Ann, eldest daughter of Alexander Goldsmid, Esq.

On the 26th inst., at St. Margaret's Westminster, Captain Lathance, of the French Royal Engineers, Knight of the order of the Sauveur of Greece, and of the Legion of Honour, to Sarah Jane, youngest daughter of the late General Sir Samuel Bentham, K. S. G.

On the 26th inst., Mr. Joseph Chamberlain of Milk-street, and of Grove-hill, Camberwell, to Caroline, third daughter of the late Mr. Harben, of Hackney.

A Brussels, on the 19th inst., Mr. G. W. Drory, of Ghent, to Stephanie Marie, eldest daughter of the late Charles Van Aken, Esq.

On the 26th inst., at St. Clement's Danes, by the Rev. W. Gurney, Rector, Mr. William Thomas, of the Straud, to Miss Vickers, of Exeter.

DEATHS.

At his residence, 18, Windsor-terrace, City-road, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., Mr. Peter Delom., aged 63, many years a member of the Stock Exchange.

On the 25th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. John Mortimore, of Andover, Hants, in the 67th year of his age.

On Monday, the 23d inst., at 20 minutes past 1, Mrs. Elizabeth King, in her 82d year, at her sister's residence, in Canonbury-square.

On the 21st inst., at his residence, Cable-street, Wellclose-square, Mr. Joseph Rudge, in his 72d year, much regretted by his family and friends.

At Kensington, on the 21st inst., of apoplexy, Mr. Charles Wright, formerly of the Opera colonnade, Haymarket.

On the 21st inst., at Grove-hill, Camberwell, Miss Caroline Grill, youngest daughter of the late Claes Grill, Esq., Consul-General for Sweden.

On the 21st inst., at the Grove, Kentish-town, Mary Hawkins, the beloved wife of Mr. John Clark, of Brill-house, Somers-town, in the 22d year of her age, dearly beloved and sincerely lamentmed.

On the 22d inst., at Leyton, Essex, Mr. Samuel Frith, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 21st inst., after a protracted illness, Eleanora Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. Duncan McKellar, of Old Burlington-street.

On the 21st inst., at St. John's-wood, aged 4 years and one month, Janet Mary, daughter of Mr. Edward Barrow.

At Clapham-common, on the 27th inst., aged 34, Mary, the beloved and affectionate wife of John Humphery, Esq., M. P., after a protracted illness of nine months, which she bore with great fortitude and resignation.

On the 26th inst., in Upper Gower-street, the Rev. William Agutter, in the 77th year of his age.

In Ely-place, on the 26th inst., Sir Charles Gordon, the third son of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Abergille, North Britain, aged 81.

At Sherborne, from the scarletina, on the 20th inst., John Walter, and on the 25th inst., Alfred Butterworth, sons of Mrs. Butterworth, of Henbury-court, Gloucestershire.

At his residence, Suffolk-place, Islington, in the 54th year of his age, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Parke, greatly lamented by his friends.

On the 26th inst., at No. 9. Newman-street, Mr. James Herring, aged 26.

On the 24th inst., at Rochdale, Lancashire, Cecelia Sophia, wife of Robert Barker, Esq., of Rochdale, and daughter of the late John Vickerman, Esq., of Gray's-inn.

Granada, Jan. 21.—Another melancholy instance of the mutability of human life occurred this forenoon, in the sudden death of Assistant-Commissary General Haversaat, by apoplexy. Mr. Haversaat had ridden down from his house to the Commissariat in perfect health, and was conversing with Mr. M'Broady, when he suddenly fell from his chair, and instantly expired. Medical assistance was procured in a few minutes, but the vital spark had fled. Mr. Haversaat has, during his residence in this colony, gained the esteem of an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. He has left a widowed mourner and infant family to deplore the sudden calamity by which they are bereaved of a husband and father.

On the 23d inst., Maria Louisa, youngest daughter, of Lieutenant George White, Royal Navy, Kingsdown, Bristol, aged 15.

On the 23d inst., Mrs. Martha Sparling, wife of Robert Sparling, Esq., Ellingham-place Ramsgate.

At the Rectory, Water Newton, Huntingdonshire, on the 24th inst., sincerely lamented by all who knew her, in the 25th year of her age, Harriet Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Randolph Richard Knipe.

On Wednesday, the 25th inst., in her 26th year, Anne Catherine, wife of Mr. Henry Roberts, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Miscellanea.

Funeral of General Stirling.—This gallant officer was buried in Inveresk last week. The coffin was borne by soldiers of the 42d regiment, in full uniform, and was followed by between sixty and seventy old sergeants, corporals, and privates of the same corps, all of whom had, on by gone days, stood by his side in the field of battle, and who seemed deeply impressed with the mournful occasion, which had called them, yet once more, together. Over the coffin was laid the sword which the general had worn during the first American war, in the West Indies, at the Walcherin expedition, while covering the re-embarkation at Corunna, and with which he, with his own hand, captured the invincible standard at the battle of Alexandria.—*Ibid.*

Sir Charles Manners Sutton was originally destined for the Chancery Bar; preparatory to which he became a pupil of the late Sir Anthony Hart.

Sheridan Knowles, it is stated in the last American Papers, has been invited to dine with the President at Washington, who treated the "Actor Poet," as he is termed in America, with the most marked attention.—*Courier, Feb.* 6.

Lord de Dunstanville died on Thursday evening after a long indisposition, at his mansion at Kensington Grove.

On the recall of Marshall Soult to Germany, to the assistance of Napoleon, he is said to have given the following piece of advice to his successor:—"Whenever you find the British army in retreat, let them alone; and they will go to the Devil their own way; but if you go near them they will get into their places, and give you such a drubbing as you never had before."—*Cadells Narrative of the Campaigns of the 28th Regiment.*

Counsellor Hahneman, the inventor of homœopathy, aged eighty years and still enjoying a vigourous state of health, has lately married a second wife Mademoiselle Melanie d'Hervilly, born in Paris, and the daughter of a resident there. The marriage was celebrated at Kathlen, in the duchy of Anhalt.

Parhelia (or Mock Suns.)—Two of these rare metaforic phenomenas were observed at South Clifton, Notts, by J. Woolfit, on the 15th ult., 11h. 10m. A. M. The parhelion to the west of the sun appeared at first like a roundish and not well-defined light; it afterwards became better defined, and exhibited a true image of the sun, rather tinged like the rainbow. The other parhelion then appeared to the east of the sun, at about the same altitude as the former, and both rather higher than the sun. A few minutes afterwards a whitish halo surrounded the sun at a considerable distance, and passed through each of the parhelia; shortly they were all lost by a thick dense cloud. Parhelia are frequently succeeded by a fall of rain, which was the case on this occasion. They have been observed by the ancients as well as moderns, and are more frequently in America and Holland.—*Courier, Feb.* 7

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